

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 21, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 59. 2 p.m. 66. Humidity 69. 67.

January 21, 1914

Temperature 6 a.m. 61. p.m. 62. Humidity 77. 18.

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.10

18 日七初月二十年寅甲

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915.

四拜禮 號一拾二月正英華

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10-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN AEROPLANES' VISIT TO ENGLISH COAST.

MANY BOMBS DROPPED, BUT LITTLE DAMAGE DONE.

Two Men and Two Women Killed.

ALLIES' ARTILLERY CONTINUES DESTRUCTIVE WORK.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Very Little Damage.

Jan. 20, 12.40 p.m.

The damage caused by the air raid is very slight. It only amounted to \$50 sterling at Yarmouth, while the total death roll is two women and two men. It appears that six aircraft reached the coast and then separated northward and southward.

Situation Normal.

The Yarmouth authorities say positively that their visitors were aeroplanes. The situation in the raided towns is already normal.

Cromer's Clever Escape.

Cromer cleverly escaped owing to the officials' promptitude in extinguishing all lights. The aircraft consequently did not see the town, and no bombs were dropped on it.

Soldier Succumbs.

Jan. 20, 6.50 p.m.

A soldier has died from wounds received at Yarmouth. An intensely dark night wrapped the raid in profound mystery.

Aeroplanes or Zeppelins?

Opinion is divided as to whether the raiders were aeroplanes or Zeppelins. The latest idea is that it was an aeroplane dash combined with Zeppelin movements. The most significant fact is that such comparatively small damage was done. There were about a dozen people injured. Allies Demolish More Defences.

Jan. 20, 6 p.m.

A Paris communique says:— There has been a lively artillery duel at Neuport; the enemy vainly trying to destroy our bridge at the mouth of the Yser. We succeeded in demolishing a part of his subsidiary defences round about St. Georges' farm, which he had strongly fortified.

The Allies' Effective Artillery.

There have also been artillery actions at Ypres and Lens, and a less violent bombardment of Blangy. Our artillery at Chalons, Perthes and Messiges was most effective against the enemy's works.

The Allies Retaliate.

The enemy violently attacked Bois de La Grurie. We retired from one trench under the shock, but re-captured, by two vigorous counter-attacks, the greater part, and, afterwards, the whole of the positions.

Smart Work.

The Germans mined the north-east salient of our trenches at Saint Hubert, but we dived into the cavity made, thus preventing the enemy from getting there.

We established ourselves another hundred metres ahead of the trenches captured from the Germans north-west of Pont-a-Mousson. The enemy made unsuccessful counter-attacks.

There has been an artillery engagement at Thann, which has gone in our favour.

Oil Prohibitions.

Jan. 20, 6.50 p.m.

The Board of Trade has prohibited the export outside the Empire of oils, except kerosene, and has also prohibited the exportation of oil-bearing nuts and seeds, lard and refined tallow.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Another German Trip to Yarmouth.

Jan. 19, 11.55 p.m.

A German airship has passed over Yarmouth and dropped several bombs, doing a good deal of damage to property and inflicting some loss of life.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Jan. 20, 12.40 a.m.

The aircraft appeared at 8.30 in the evening. It was impossible to see the machine but the buzzing of the motor was plainly audible. The aircraft appeared to be carrying a search-light. The period of bomb-dropping lasted for ten minutes and one man had his head blown off.

King's Lynn Attacked.

Jan. 20, 2.5 a.m.

The aircraft is believed to have been a Zeppelin. At 10.45 in the evening it dropped four bombs at King's Lynn, on the Norfolk coast, and also bombs near Sandringham. It was too dark to identify the aircraft which visited Yarmouth, but from the noise of the engine it is believed to have been an aeroplane. It remained over the town for ten minutes and dropped five bombs.

Three people were killed and several houses shattered, while many windows were broken.

The aircraft subsequently dropped two bombs at Sherringham, which, however, did no damage.

It is noteworthy that an Amsterdam telegram reports that three German airships were sighted from the Island of Ameland early in the afternoon, flying westward.

London Special Police Called Out.

Jan. 20, 3.5 a.m.

Two houses were demolished and one damaged at King's Lynn and a boy was killed and three other persons injured.

The damage at Sandringham is not known.

The London special constables were called out in view of the air raid.

Three Airships Return Safely.

Jan. 20, 5.50 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that at two in the morning three German airships passed Hellum, Vlieland and Terschelling (islands off the coast of Holland), returning from the west.

Their Majesties the King and Queen left Sandringham yesterday and arrived in London several hours before the appearance of the hostile aircraft.

Passed Near Royal Residence.

A Zeppelin passed Dersingham, which is half a mile from Sandringham House (the residence of Queen Alexandra), but the nearest place at which a bomb was thrown was at Heacham, near Hunstanton.

In the street in King's Lynn where some houses were demolished, all the front doors were burst in and the furniture scattered.

A report that a Zeppelin had been brought down at Hunstanton is not confirmed.

Dutch Naval Launch Blown Up.

Jan. 20, 10.50 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam telegraphs that a Dutch naval launch has been blown up by contact with a mine on the river Scheldt.

Five members of the crew are reported to have been drowned.

Successful Russian Pursuit of Retreating Turks.

Jan. 19, 10 p.m.

A Petrograd official communique states that the Russians are still successfully pursuing the retreating Turks, clearing the enemy from the Transcarpathian country, capturing his positions on the Sultan Selim mountain and inflicting heavy losses.

French Submarine Sunk.

Jan. 19, 8.15 p.m.

It is officially announced in Paris that the submarine Saphir went on patrol duty on the 15th inst. near the Dardanelles and has not rejoined the squadron.

Foreign press accounts state that the French submarine has been sunk, and that Turkish vessels rescued part of her crew.

Violation of the Dignity of the Priesthood.

Jan. 19, 8.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, has sent a letter to the priests of the Diocese protesting against the Germans forcing entrance to their vicarages, seizing his pastoral letter, threatening them with punishment if it were read, violating his (the Cardinal's) dignity, detaining him and violating the rights of the priests and himself.

Cardinal Mercier congratulates the priests on doing their duty.

500 Metres of German Trenches Occupied in Bois-le-Prete.

Jan. 19, 5.20 p.m.

A Paris official communique states that snowstorms are being experienced in Belgium, where there is intermittent cannonading. There is also snow in the Arras region, where our heavy artillery on several occasions have silenced the enemy's batteries.

A somewhat lively action has taken place at La Boisselle, but the enemy has not renewed his attacks.

The bombardments of St. Paul and Boissons were not followed up by infantry attacks.

Artillery duels have occurred at Rheims.

We have captured another German work in the Bois-le-Prete, where we now occupy five hundred metres of German trenches.

During a snowstorm in the Vosges region there was artillery activity, especially at Ban-de-Sapt and Thann.

Jan. 20, 3.5 a.m.

The Paris evening official communique states that there is no incident of importance to report.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

How Business Lost to the Germans can be Recaptured.

Writing in the *Export World and Commercial Intelligence*, Percy A. Reuss says:—

The German manufacturers, in their greatest number, do all they can to assist their export merchants, whose value to themselves they fully realise, and very rarely indeed are they to be found trying to sell directly to importers in South America, excepting in special instances where it is necessary for the proper consumption of the article that stocks be held abroad, in which case they have their own branch houses.

The workmen of Germany, having had a technical education, seem to have developed a desire to work on new articles, and use his energy in overcoming difficulties which tend to add to the cost of an article. He frequently brings before his master ideas for the cheapening of the manufacturing processes. Contrary to the procedure in this country, one finds very little trade unionism opposition in Germany to the division of labour or to the adoption of new methods of production. The German goods are well finished in order to catch the eye. In a majority of British goods the finish seems to be the last thing considered, yet it is all-important amongst Latin races. The German manufacturer is troubled if his article cannot be boxed. The British manufacturer is troubled if he has to box his article. It is not claimed by the writer that German goods are the equal of British goods, but the facts of the case are that if one wishes to do business in poor countries, it is necessary to supply goods which those countries can afford to take and at the prices they are accustomed to pay. So long as the article will perform the work required, is attractive in appearance, and within the limits of the pocket, that article will sell. The writer has personally explained to many South American workmen the great defects, for example, of stocks and dies made in Germany, but the reply is, "We cannot afford to put so much money on one side as is required to purchase the British article, and these German goods are so cheap that we can buy others when they are done with."

Other contributory causes to success in those markets are difference in insurance and freight rates, rebates or bonuses on certain goods, but I cannot here enter upon these matters for lack of space.

Much has been said about the German traveller. I refer to this point later, but in my opinion he has not been a very great factor in the success of building up the German export trade.

Having outlined briefly the principal causes of German success, I will now turn to the other side of the question. Owing to our increasing exports due to our growing colonial demand, we have not felt the loss of this great trade. Patterns have been brought over by British travellers in very large quantities from time to time and shown to manufacturers, who have declined to make the articles—sometimes with good reason.

It is very rarely that the British exporters are consulted with reference to overseas markets, yet no one is more qualified to speak with authority on these various markets than the men who have spent their lives in intimate relationship with them, and who are daily, one might say, receiving fresh information as regards the trade conditions, patterns and goods required. I consider this should be remedied.

Our consuls generally report adversely upon British travellers and British enterprise and extol the German traveller, making long criticisms against the British manufacturer. This is because they have no grip of the question as a whole, otherwise such wholesale criticism would never be made. I have been able personally to compare the merits of the German traveller in South America equally with the British traveller, and I am wholeheartedly in favour of the latter. Contrary to general credence, the average British commercial traveller speaks the language and stands the climate better than the German. The traveller for a British house, as this article shows, is much handicapped in his efforts to secure the trade by comparison with the German. The principal enemy to a British traveller's success is the one of finance, when competing against German houses. A very large portion of this trade could be secured by our manufacturers, through our export merchants, provided that greater banking facilities were granted to the latter than they at present can obtain. I do not suggest that our banks should go as far as the German banks have done; nevertheless, far greater facilities should be provided. If these cannot be arranged by existing organisations, then these facilities might very profitably be extended to them by the formation of a commercial bank in the interests of the export trade, with a properly constituted board understanding the exigencies and necessities of the traders. The British banks expect the English point of view and custom to prevail in foreign countries. A draft, to be discounted by them, must be issued subject to conditions laid down by them—in many cases at variance with the usage and trade customs of the peoples upon whom it is drawn, and sufficient allowance is not made by them for the difference in the point of view amongst South Americans as to the importance of meeting their obligations on the exact date. The banks are also very conservative in granting advances to exporters. If the necessary assistance is to be offered the exporters of this country to enable them to win, on behalf of the manufacturers, the German export trade in the markets under discussion, the present banking system, in so far as it affects matters of over-draft, etc., to the export merchants, will have to be drastically altered. This is a question for our bankers to face.

It is manifestly impossible for the enterprising export firms as a whole to finance their business entirely apart from the banks, as anyone acquainted with this class of business well knows. One of the most frequent admissions of manufacturers, when asked to put down plans for certain work, is that they cannot afford to do so and cannot borrow the money. There is not sufficient encouragement for enterprise on their part. The bulk of the manufactured goods required for the South American trade are produced by the smaller manufacturers, to whom the question of putting down extra plant or sinking money in dies and tools presents a serious problem.

The British manufacturer does not give the proper finish and neatness to his article. In many cases where a cheap article has to be turned out, rough hand workers are employed, whereas many of these goods could be made by machine out of partly finished material. The manufacturers say they do not want to encourage a trade in the cheaper classes of goods. On the other hand, in the higher priced goods, in which quality tells, the finish is often sadly deficient, the reply being that the quality of the material will tell. Very many

(Continued on page 10.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

In view of the air raid the special constables in London have been called out.

The Russians are successfully pursuing the retreating Turks, inflicting heavy losses.

The Yarmouth authorities say positively that the aircraft which visited that place were aeroplanes.

A Dutch naval launch has been blown up by a mine in the Scheldt, five of the crew being drowned.

It is feared that the French submarine Saphir has been sunk, while on patrol duty near the Dardanelles.

Heavy snowstorms are still reported from Belgium and France, where the Allies continue to progress.

At King's Lynn houses were demolished, and front doors burst in by the bombs dropped from the German airships.

The damage done by the German airship raid was very slight, while the casualties were only two men and two women.

Through the promptitude of the officials in extinguishing all lights, Cromer cleverly escaped attention from the German airmen.

Their Majesties the King and Queen reached London several hours before the appearance of the German aircraft at Sandringham.

Six German airships made a raid on the English coast on Tuesday night, and dropped bombs on Yarmouth, King's Lynn and other places.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

General news, and "Russian Opinion of the English" appear on page 3.

Several Bills were read a first time at a meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

Some interesting football chatter from our Home sports correspondent will be found elsewhere.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

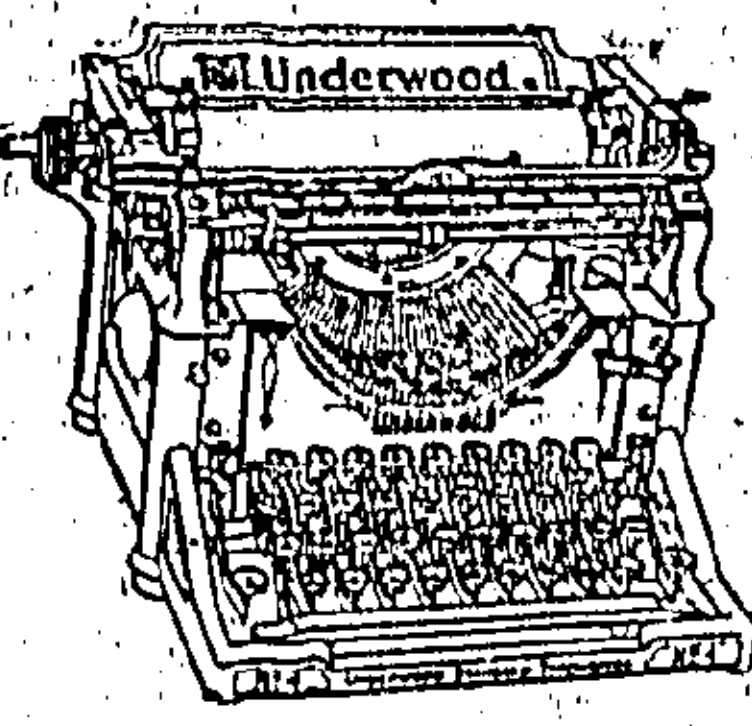
Sanitary Board Election.
H.K. Football Shield Meeting—5.30 p.m.
Sale of curios, etc.—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.
Saturday, January 23.
Sale of curios, etc.—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.
Sale of blouses and dresses at 6, Des Voeux Road Central—G. P. Lammer—11 a.m.

Friday, January 20.
Opening of "The Grétières" season, Theatre Royal.—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, January 30.
L'En Fete, H.K. University.
Tuesday, February 2.
The H.K. Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., Hongkong Central Estate and West Point Building Co., Ltd., meetings of shareholders—11.30 a.m. to noon.
Tuesday, February 9.
The H.K. Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., meeting of shareholders—noon.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICES

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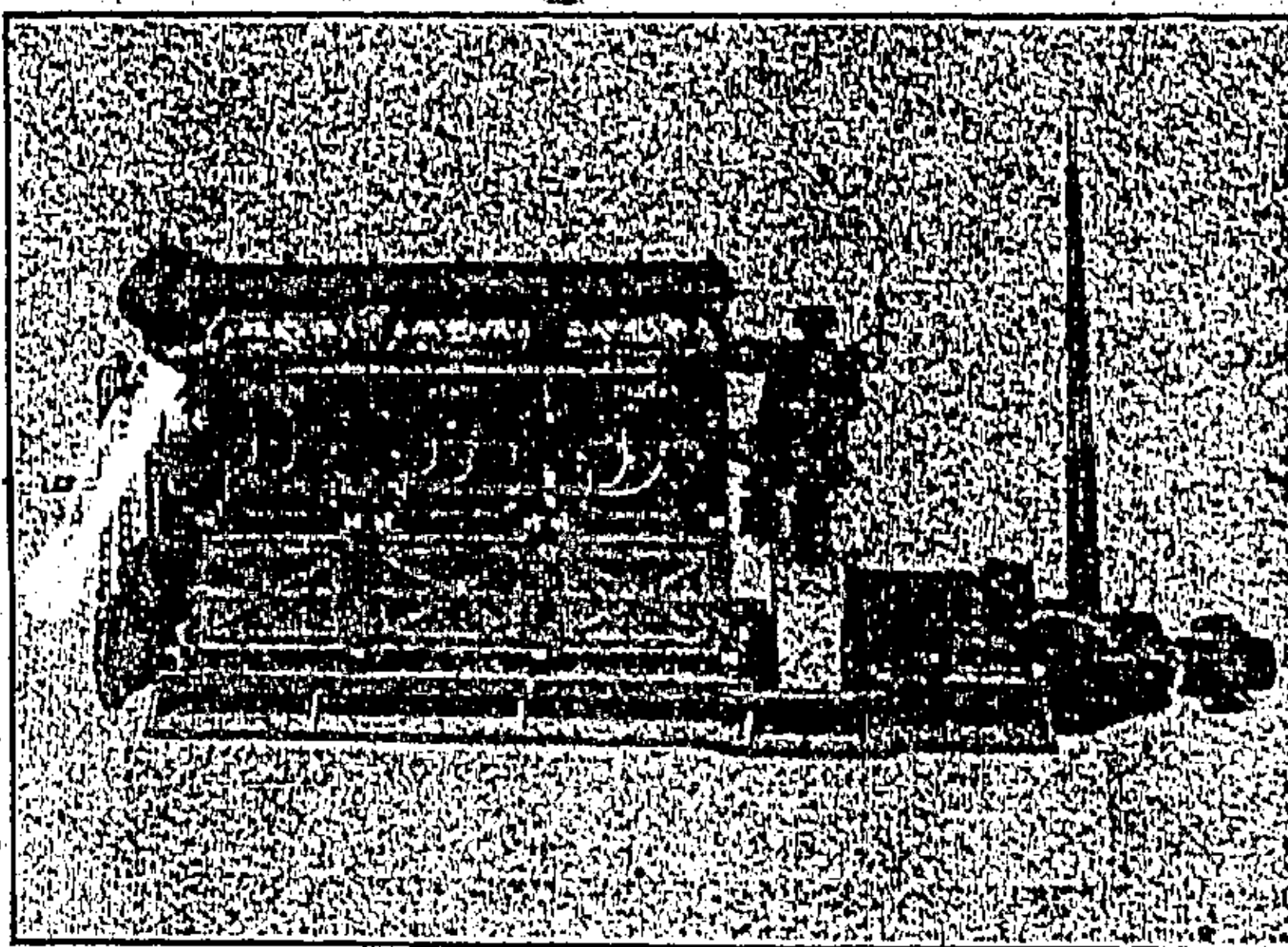
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NOTICES

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OUR
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South China Morning Post.

Afterwards.

What is to be done with Germany at the end of the war? Some may think there are early days in which to discuss a question of such moment, the more so that it is still in the air; but people are already discussing it, and in any case, every great question is most important while it is still in the air. It can then be most easily moulded; afterwards, when it has assumed more or less concrete shape, discussion is worthless. What, then, must be done with Germany? Merely to defeat her is not enough. She has been guilty of more than making war. She has been guilty of more than merely a breach of international law, bad as that is. She has been guilty of a crime against civilisation, a crime of the worst description aggravated by depravity, bestiality and barbarity of the ugliest kind. For every crime punishment must be made; and, if the punishment does not wholly fit the crime, it should come within measurable distance of so doing.

Daily Press.

The Panama Exposition. No nation on the face of the earth excels the American in "boasting" a national undertaking. Few better illustrations of this can be afforded than the manner in which they have endeavoured—and very successfully endeavoured—to sustain public interest in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition project at a time when the thoughts of the whole world are daily concentrated on the great tragedy which is being enacted in Europe. When the war broke out it was widely assumed that the Exposition would be postponed because so many nations were directly involved in the war and the commerce of the west was more or less detrimentally affected by it, but the idea of postponing the Exposition does not seem to have been even considered by the organising body. A statement issued by the President of the Committee of Management some six weeks ago described the Exposition as being "nearly five per cent. completed"; the exhibit space had been over-applied for; participation arrangements by the States of the Union were "the greatest ever known in Exposition history"; and, notwithstanding the European war, the President was able to say: "We shall still have with us active participants as many foreign nations as have ever been represented at any Exposition."

China Mail.

Military versus Commercial Possibilities of Aircraft.

It has been believed from the earliest days of the modern aeronautical movement that the military and naval uses of the flying machine would prove to be one of the most important of its earlier applications. This view, it will readily be admitted, has been more than justified, so much so that to-day, we learn, there is scarcely a machine that "takes the air" in Europe that is not on Service duty. This is a fact that probably the most ardent supporter of the military usage of the flying-machine would have scarcely ventured to predict prior to the outbreak of hostilities. Certainly, if five or six years ago anyone had been bold enough to assert that at the beginning of the year 1915 there would be scarcely a machine flying in European other than military duty, it would have sounded incredible.

How Singapore Punishes Cruelty to Animals.

A Cantonese bullock-cart driver, was sharply dealt with by the second court magistrate, at Singapore last week, for gross cruelty in working a bullock with a large bleeding abscess on its shoulders; also for unmercifully beating the animal with a stout rattan. The magistrate, in sentencing the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment without the option of a fine, said he was only sorry that he could not order him to be flogged.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Slonkiewicz Honoured.
Petrograd, December 11, by way of London, 2.30 p.m.—Henry Slonkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis" and holder of the 1905 Nobel prize for literature, to-day was elected honorary member of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The Poles are greatly gratified by the honour thus conferred on the writer, which is generally considered to be a unique one for a Pole.

The Arab Steed.
A society has been formed in Cairo for preserving the pure-bred Arab horse. It is said that recent changes in the lives and habits of the Bedonias have resulted in the deterioration of these horses. A practical horseman of wide experience says that as a rule the Arab horse is now no better treated than our own horses, whatever may have been true of the old days when such poems as "The Arab to His Steed" were written.

New Lieutenant Governor of Palawan.
The Governor General of the Philippines has nominated (and the Commission has confirmed) the appointment of Lieutenant Reid to be Lieutenant-governor of Palawan, with effect from January 10. Lieutenant Reid has resigned his position in the Scouts to accept this appointment and will go immediately to his station at Brook's Point.

China's Model Troops.
The model army recently organised by President Yuan Shih-kai was to leave Peking on the 13th January for Shantung to pay respect to the Temple of War gods Kwan Wu and Yotai and there to take oath to serve the state. The President has detailed General Yin Chang to inspect the army. The Ministry of the Interior, according to the vernacular press, is trying to obtain an authentic picture of the ancient warrior Yotai.

Forcible Vaccination in the States.

Fifty-six passengers, including many San Franciscans, on the Oregon Express, recently found themselves in the clutches of the police and the health authorities of Oakland and were forcibly vaccinated before they were allowed to go to their homes or hotels. Several of them objected, says the *San Francisco Examiner*. Women with babies were especially obdurate. But the threat of ten days' quarantine brought them all to the vaccine point.

Shantung Railway Station.

The railway station at Tientsin of the Shantung Railway was in course of construction by a German Company; but owing to the war the work was suspended for the present. Now it has been decided by the Japanese authorities to continue the construction and tenders were invited from contractors on the 9th. This sounds very fine, of course, but really amounts to very little, as the station was all but complete three years ago; only a few unimportant extensions had been postponed.

National Review.

Sargent's Portrait of R.L.S.
Bought by an American.
New York, December 13.—It was learned to-day that Mr. George D. Smith, dealer in rare books and manuscripts, was acting for Mrs. Payne Whitney when he purchased Sargent's portrait of Robert Louis Stevenson at the sale of the Stevenson collection last month. He paid \$14,500 for the work. The portrait was painted at the Stevenson home in England and shows the famous author posing the floor of his dining room nervously tagging at his moustache.

Lighter Ships for Mexican Coast.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Patrol duty on the Mexican coast will be left to lighter ships in January, when the battle-craft of the Atlantic fleet assemble at Guantanamo, Cuba, for winter manoeuvres. The Minnesota, long on Mexican duty, was ordered to Philadelphia to-day for overhauling and the Texas and Rhode Island, the only other battleships in the Gulf of Mexico, do not need to visit the yards, and will go directly to Guantanamo. Rear-Admiral Fletcher will leave Hampton roads with the rest of the fleet about January 15. The cruiser Tacoma, now in Haitian waters, will relieve the Minnesota at Vera Cruz and be joined later by the gunboat Sacramento.

NOTICE

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RUSSIAN OPINION OF THE ENGLISH.

A Russian Engineer Officer's Candid View.

He was a Russian "military engineer," or an officer of the "Engineers," as you would say. Russian military engineers are acknowledged as the "intelligentsia" of their Czar's Army. The infantrymen are its backbone, its muscles; the Cossack officers its warm blood, coursing swiftly in its veins, producing that sparkling spirit and the dash for which they are famed; the cavalrymen—of the Guards, Hussars, and the Uhlans—its social cream. The Engineers are the "intelligentsia" of the Russian Army.

He had just come from Russia on an important Government business, and I was anxious to hear by word of mouth the news from home, which I have recently been obliged to follow in cold print.

"Tell me first of all what they think of our new Allies, the English and their Army."

"Well," he answered, with some hesitation, not knowing how to put it all in a few words, "we are just happy about them. I remember well those days of suspense in the beginning of August when we all awaited with bated breath the decision of the English Government. It seemed, on the surface of it, as if they were indecisive. Some of us, who did not know the English, were beginning to lose hope of their joining us. But most of us firmly believed that they would be with us in this great struggle for right, justice, and a better future. You cannot imagine what we felt when England finally declared war on Germany. You know how popular the English have always been in Russia socially, even in those distant days—they seem so now—when we were politically suspicious of one another. When the war was declared our people went simply mad on them and everything English. Everybody wanted to embrace every Englishman met in the street. We felt that with our Army and the English Navy we could face the powers of hell."

The British Soldier.
"We expected a lot from the great English Navy, but her Army was a joyful surprise for us. You know what a crude idea of the British Army our people had before this war. We—I do not mean our officers or men who knew England well, but the general public—imagined it to be a very small body of well paid and fed and rather spoilt professionals, kept more for show than for the real business of war."

"And now?"
"Ah, now we know!" he exclaimed, with a note of triumph in his voice. "We have followed with admiration the work of the English Army in France and in Belgium. That retirement at Mons! That wonderful stand at Ypres!"

forces of the Germans? It has been mostly a case of one to two or three and sometimes even ten."
"Oh, yes," he assured me, "our Press keeps us quite au courant with the events at the western front. In every Russian paper, as you know, there appear daily articles dealing with the doings of our Allies. We follow with special interest the progress of our English friends, because it is such a revelation to us. Frankly speaking, I do not suppose any other Army of the same numerical strength could have done so well as the English. It seems that that battle colour, the khaki, brings out all those traditional qualities of the English which we Russians admire so much—their wonderful coolness, their doggedness, their organic incapacity of submitting to a defeat."

The Navy.
"Now, tell me, what do they think at home of the British Navy?"

He smiled in reply.
"Well," he said, "it is a curious feeling they have in Russia about it. We hear so little about it. Of course, we fully realise—everybody who only reads the papers—that the English Navy is doing silently a great work. Without it I should not be here, we could not have any intercourse with England, which is so vital to all of us the Allies. So we understand that the English Navy is in every sense of the word the Mistress of the Seas and that the Germans have simply got to submit to her rule. We were awfully pleased and excited over that affair at the Heligoland Bight and every English victory at sea. We saw in them proofs that the English naval traditions are alive to-day, that modern English sailors are the same 'sea wolves' as in the days of Nelson."

"And yet?"
"And yet, I must say, our people are rather disappointed. Not in the English Navy, but in the naval power in general. Again I mean only the general public, who have not a thorough understanding of military matters and the close interdependence between the naval power and the progress of land operations."

"In short, there is not enough spectacular element in the naval war for them?"
"Exactly. But those of us—that is to say, all educated Russians—who realise that it takes at least two to bring about a jolly good fight have no doubt as to who will come out the best of the coming grand fight in the North Sea.—Daily Mail.

O. S. K. Enterprise.
Arrangements for the inauguration of a line to Europe by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha are reported to be nearly complete. A monthly service, terminating at Rotterdam, will be commenced with the four vessels now on the Pacific run augmented by the two 9,000 ton steamers now being built and two chartered ships.

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Hongkong, Jan. 14th, 1915.

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The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915.

"A-BOAT-LOAD OF THIEVES."

A boatload of thieves is the epithet which the Crown Solicitor applied to five men and a woman, who recently profited by their occupation as lighter-workers to steal part of the cargo of which they had the handling; and the judge who heard the case was so far in agreement with the sentiment that he sentenced four of the accused to lengthy terms of imprisonment with hard labour. Such a case is of particular importance in a Colony like Hongkong where thousands of tons of cargo are shipped or unshipped every day in the year, Sundays excepted; and the offence is one which we have had reason to discuss before in these columns. Apart from the loss in value, thefts such as this, as the Crown Solicitor pointed out, entail endless trouble on the steamship companies and the consignees.

That the practice of cargo-pilfering is a common one we all know; and that it is a lucrative occupation is proved from the fact that the woman concerned in the case could afford to offer a bribe of \$200 to the Chinese sergeant if he would pass the matter by. Much of the stealing which occurs in connection with the transfer of cargoes could, with tolerable ease, be prevented. Many light articles and many old pieces of rice or coal, or armfuls of cotton, are taken by the sampans people, almost under the very noses of the Chinese police. This is particularly the case with goods that are dumped down on the Praya and which, from what we have occasionally seen, seem to be regarded more or less as common property by the Connaught Road loafers and their children. We have suggested before that much loss might be avoided, in this direction, if a reasonable margin of the Praya West were railed off, and none but persons having the right to be there allowed within it. Such a barrier would also prevent much unsightliness, untidiness and danger to traffic. At times we have seen bricks, sand, cement or timber straggling more than half-way across the road—a thing particularly pleasing to motorists or to persons riding in rickshaws at night.

For the thieving that goes on in the Harbour itself, from ships or from lighters, it is by no means so easy to suggest a remedy, for it is evident, from the case under discussion and from the numerous smaller charges at the Police Court from time to time, that the water police are not wanting in due vigilance. But even if the water police force were three as great, it would have more than its work out to keep an eye on the hundreds or thousands of coolies, male and female, who are employed in loading and unloading—by which we do not, of course, mean to deny that this branch of the Force could with advantage be enlarged. Practically the only measure that would be lastingly effective, to our way of thinking, would be a system of surprise-visits by the police to sampans, junks and lighters. If more frequent and unexpected searches were made, it is likely that quite a fair amount of unaccountably missing cargo might be brought to light from time to time.

Fruits of Foreign Aid.

According to a Peking telegram, the amount secured from the new salt revenue for 1914 totals no less a sum than Tls. 42,000,000, while the income, after allowing for all expenses, exceeds the revenue from the Maritime Customs. More than that, even better results are expected next year, for the estimate drawn up by the Ministry of Finance shows that the income is computed at close on half as much again. These are facts which must be very comforting to the officials in Peking, and, as a Shanghai paper remarks, they show that, without adding in the least to the actual amount of taxation levied upon the people, the reorganisation of the system of levy can be made to realise very much larger sums than are at present obtained. There is another fact upon which stress should be laid, namely, that these satisfactory results are the direct consequence of foreign assistance. Sir Richard Dane has done fine work for China since his appointment, and the facts cited above should be sufficient to show the authorities in Peking that they will be serving the best interests of their country by continuing the policy of selecting men of his type to lend a hand in the great task of financial reorganisation upon which China must embark if the Republic is to be made a success.

"Hunstan."

Hunstan—by the way, the Norfolk people call it "Hunstan"—is not the sort of place which one connects with air raids. It must be in the neighbourhood of thirty years since we built sand castles on its beach and delved for bait in its mud. In late years we believe the place has "come on" considerably as a seaside resort. There used to be "Old Hunstan" and "New Hunstan." Perhaps the two have joined hands by now. The chief thing one remembers about the town is the extraordinary distance to which the tide retires, and the rapidity with which it comes in. In this respect the Wash is hard to beat, though Morecambe Bay runs it close. In a sense we would rather any other watering-place than Hunstan had suffered by the raid, for we have dismal forebodings that those joke-makers who love the obvious will be unable to resist the temptation to point out to the rest of the world the stupendous appropriateness of the Germans' gravitating towards a town blessed with such a name.

Chinese Classics or English?

We have often spoken of the scarcely satisfactory education in written and spoken English that is given in our local schools. Practically every business man in the Colony has, at one time or another, found that, on engaging a lad fresh from school, he was faced with the language difficulty. The boy could neither express himself readily nor understand readily what was said to him, and his writing a lengthy letter in tolerably correct English was a thing out of the question. We fully appreciate the drawbacks under which school-masters are working, in having to deal with boys who, the moment school is over, fall back on their own language and never by any chance speak a word of English in their home life. This latter fact, however, seems to us all the more reason why additional stress should be laid on the thorough teaching of English during school hours. We know that the education authorities attach special importance to the teaching of the Chinese classics; but, from our non-professional point of view, this seems to be, in a large number of cases, waste labour, seeing that the majority of the boys in the Hongkong schools will eventually become clerks, and thus will have considerably more need for English than for their own literature. We cannot believe that the schoolmasters of (e.g.) Rome devote more time to teaching Horace and Livy than to imparting a sound knowledge of modern Italian to boys who are destined to become bank clerks; or that the schools in Ireland allow more time for Irish literature than for English grammar.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE ARE MANY WHO ENCOUNTER ADVERSITY THAT ARE HAPPY, WHILE SOME IN THE MIDST OF RICHES ARE MISERABLE. EVERYTHING DEPENDS ON THE FORTITUDE WITH WHICH THE FORMER BEAR THEIR MISFORTUNE, AND ON THE MANNER IN WHICH THE LATTER EMPLOY THEIR WEALTH.—Tacitus.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 61; clear.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 53; clear.

The Mails.
U.K. and Canadian Mails—Closed per a.s. Indo Maru at 8 a.m. to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Yingchow at 3 p.m. to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Dumbato-morrow.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 38 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 93.16d.
Re-naming Prize Ship.
The ceremony of re-naming the prize ship "Tannenberg" is to take place at the Naval Dock to-morrow afternoon.

To-morrow's Election.
The election of two members of the Sanitary Board takes place to-morrow. Voting is at the Supreme Court from 4 to 6 p.m.

Abandoning Coolie.
It is reported to the Police that one, Yung Tung, a ricksha coolie of Kowloon who was told off to collect money from other ricksha coolies, has absconded with the takings.

Fell into the Hold.
Wan Ching, a cook employed on the a.s. Heungshan, has been taken to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from injuries sustained through falling down the hold.

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending January 9 amounted to 67,083.12 tons and the sales, during the period, to 61,117.88 tons.

Notes Lost.
Mrs. Abraham, of Aston Road, Kowloon, informs the police that, on January 19, between 7 and 7.15 p.m., she lost, or left in a public ricksha, a brown leather photo case which contained one five dollar note and three one dollar notes.

Found Hanging.
The body of a Chinese bricklayer, Ma Shing, aged about 32, has been taken to the public mortuary. He was found by a friend, hanging from the scaffolding of some new buildings on Praya East. The police believe the case to be one of suicide.

Arcadia's Cargo.
The cargo shipped by the a.s. Arcadia on the 18th inst. included 136 bales of cocoon, 185 bales of raw silk and 117 packages of tea for London; 172 bales of raw silk for Lyons; and 127 bales of raw silk and 15 cases of human hair for Marseilles.

A. D. C. Dance at the Hongkong Hotel.

Last night the members of the local Amateur Dramatic Company who recently performed in "Snow-white" held a dance at the Hongkong Hotel. The Band of the 74th Panchabis was in attendance, and a thoroughly enjoyable evening was passed.

Mrs. Anstruther's New Year Trophy.

The final of the competition arranged by the members of the Dockyard Rifle Club for Mrs. Anstruther's New Year Cup will take place on Tai Hang Range on Saturday, the 23rd inst., commencing at 2 p.m. It is expected there will be over 30 competitors.

Victoria Theatre.

There was a good attendance at the Victoria Theatre last night, and Tuesday night, when the melodramatic and highly entertaining film "Theresa the Adventuress" was screened. This is a well-arranged Scandinavian play, splendidly presented and full of exciting episode. Two good comedies, "The Last Husband" and "Bloomer and the Hobbles," were also shown, together with three stories of a more domestic character. An amusing song and patter turn was contributed by Mr. Billie Graham, a comedian who is passing through the Colony.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE AIRSHIP RAID.

An Affair of No Military Significance.

The Germans have once again been indulging in what Earl Kitchener the other day happily described as "spectacular display." Their airships have paid a visit to certain East Coast towns, and though their stay does not appear to have been of long duration they have managed to do some damage. The towns of Yarmouth and King's Lynn have suffered most. But the total casualties, so far as is revealed by the messages to hand at the time of writing, are two women and two men killed and a certain number injured. There is apparently not an armed man amongst them. The raid, therefore, has no military significance whatever. It certainly represents no positive gain to the Germans and has in no degree caused any real harm to Britain. Its object was no doubt two-fold. In the first place it was intended to create a panic in England. But past experiences of a similar kind have shown that the British people are not just at present subject to attacks of "nerves." They are keeping their wits about them and are in no danger of being scared by visits of this character.

To Cheer Berlin.
Most of all, the Germans were no doubt spurred on to make the raid so that the Berlin public might be cheered up by fanciful stories of an "invasion of England" by aircraft. And we may depend upon it that the most is being made of the affair along these lines. But, as we have said, the raid means no real advantage to the enemy and the only effect it will have in England will be to give a further fillip to recruiting.

The German aviators would not appear to be content with aiming at ordinary game, since they evidently had it in their minds to include Royalty in their "bag." That is what the dropping of bombs near Sandringham implies, but, happily, Their Majesties had been in London for some hours before the appearance of the enemy's aircraft in the neighbourhood of the Royal residence.

Our Way.
One cannot help comparing a typical German raid like this with the efforts of the British and French airmen. When the Allies carry out work of this order they see to it that the blow is directed against airship sheds, military works or at masses of armed men actually in the fighting line. When we "get home," therefore, we do real damage and impair the effectiveness of the enemy. In other words, our airships play a vital part in the war operations. The enemy, on the other hand, finds a peculiar satisfaction in dropping bombs on unfortified towns and in killing women and children and unarmed civilians. Cowardly Blackguardism.

These latter practices are, as is well known, in contravention of the Hague Declaration, and it is worth noticing that quite recently President Wilson formally protested to the belligerents against such practices. Though he "named no names," as *Truth* the other day remarked, the world knows well enough at whom the protest was directed—not at legitimate operations like our destruction of Zeppelins at Düsseldorf and Friedrichshafen, but at the cowardly blackguardism of German airmen at Paris, Dover, Yarmouth and half a dozen other places. The British and French airmen have become something of a real terror to the Germans in the field. On the other hand, save that poor women and children occasionally fall a prey to the enemy's attacks, we can afford to laugh at the aerial activities of the enemy.

Amateur Boxing in Shanghai.
Amateur boxing is to receive another fillip in Shanghai, Messrs. R. Llewellyn Jones and Ollas E. Shepherd having decided to promote a further series of special contests at the Town Hall on Saturday evening, the 30th inst. As before, the proceeds will be devoted to the War Relief Fund; whilst, on the other hand, any loss will be borne by the promoters.

THE TRIAL OF A CONCUBINE.

Remarkable Evidence at the Sessions To-day.

At the Criminal Sessions, this morning, a woman, named Chan Sui, was again before Sir William Rees Davies, (Chief Justice), on an indictment charging her with unlawfully converting to her own use the sum of \$1,900, and also with stealing the same, the property of Fong Tin-man, to whom she was the first concubine, on December 9, 1914.

The jury was composed as follows:—Messrs. W. J. Crawford (foreman), H. F. Banja, A. R. Kinross, A. H. Abbas, A. M. Stark, F. P. Shroff, and L. B. Cordeiro. Complainant gave evidence to the effect that he saw Wong Mui standing beside the snail crying out "thief." She told him robbers, armed with firearms, had come in and stolen things. He would swear that he never saw Wong Ngau (the prisoner's adopted brother) inside his premises. Prisoner had never accused Wong Ngau to him. The first occasion on which he heard Wong Ngau accused was the next day, when prisoner accused him to the Inspector at the police station. Ah Sam said she showed the robber out. He did not know to whom she was referring when she said "robber."

Wong Fat-kee, a hawker, of Queen's Road West, said that on December 9, in the evening he heard a "blast of a whistle." A man walked slowly out of complainant's house, but no one came out after. He did not recognise the man. The latter was not carrying anything as far as he noticed. The man must have got into the middle of the street before the whistle blew. There were no strangers about the place.

Lo Sam, an amah employed by the prisoner, said she had been in her employ for two years. On the date in question, in the evening, the prisoner's godmother came in with Ae Kau's mother.

His Lordship:—Ae Kau's mother?

The Hon. Attorney General:—That is the mother of prisoner's adopted brother.—(Laughter).

His Lordship:—Mr. Attorney General, I will leave it to you to get us out of the difficulty.—(Laughter).

Wong Ngau was called into Court and witness said this was the man she called Ae Kau. Later in the evening, Wong Ngau came in. That was between six and seven. He tied up the prisoner's mouth with some sugar cane. She saw him do it. It took place in the front cubicle. The prisoner resisted and would not allow him to do so. Witness was in the front sitting-room. She did not go into the cubicle herself. She heard the prisoner call out "don't tie me up."

The Attorney General:—You said you saw him do it.

Witness:—No, I did not see him do it; I saw him go into the cubicle.

The Attorney General:—Don't say you saw anything you didn't see.

Witness:—She called out "don't tie up my mouth," and I heard a noise as if the drawers were being pulled out. I became alarmed and afraid.

The Attorney General:—You are not afraid now, are you?—I am.

Witness then said the man was not in the room long and when he came out she saw he had the cash-box wrapped up in a handkerchief, under his coat. He pushed witness back into the room. Wong-mui was standing by the sofa all the time. After Wong Ngau had left, prisoner ran out on to the verandah and blew a whistle.

The Attorney General:—I don't suppose she had the gag in her mouth then?—(Laughter)—No.

Witness went on to say that the master (complainant) came downstairs after the whistle was blown. When he came down, the prisoner told him that a robber had taken her things. She did not hear her say how many robbers there were. Witness saw only one robber. There were no cries raised. The only noise was the blowing of the whistle. Prisoner did not call out "thieves," not guilty and discharged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THE BISHOP'S SERMON.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—In the very excellent sermon by the Bishop of Victoria, which appears in your columns to-day, the following sentence occurs:—"It was impossible to over-emphasize the importance of their characters, for by their characters they would be judged." The sentence bears the stamp of Truth, and it is impossible to relate its sound and healthy morality; but, nevertheless, there are some questions which it gives rise to, upon which I think that the majority of us would like a little guidance. For instance, what is character? Is it a spiritual or a mental quality? Is it a thing of the mind or of the soul? How and by what is it formed? Further, how should we account for the fact that some people have strong characters and others weak ones?

Again, in the sentence, "The reason that the Holy Spirit was given to the Church was that it might bear witness of the Christ to all mankind." What is the Holy Spirit? Further, would it not be equally in accordance with the Biblical teaching, if the sentence were to read, "Bear witness of the Christ to all mankind?" Lastly, if St. Paul had not been so "insistent in season and out of season," in fact, if his character had not been a little out of proportion where his Master's message was concerned, would Christianity have now stood where it does?

I only ask these questions since I had occasion a short time back to venture the opinion that the ethical beauty of Christian sermons was frequently marred by the inability of the preacher to defend logically the truths which he preached intuitively; and it would be very pleasant to find that I was mistaken.

Yours etc.

INCORRER.

Hongkong, Jan. 19, 1915.

"THE GROTESQUES."

There is sure to be a full house at the Theatre Royal on Friday, the 29th inst., when Messrs. Braham and Campbell's Company, "The Grotesques," open their season here under the direction of Mr. Maurice E. Bandman. The success which has attended this clever combination since 1909, when they (then quite unknown in London) engaged the Queen's Hall, has been really remarkable. So marked was their popularity in town that the Queen's Hall season lasted three months. "The Grotesques" followed this up by playing another three months at the London Hippodrome, then finally establishing themselves at the Savoy Theatre.

During the Company's short tour in the East, Mr. Fred Winn, the leader of the little party, has shown himself to be a humorist of the best class, the press and public both of Bombay and Calcutta declaring that there has never been a comedian in India to compare with him. From all accounts, "The Grotesques" deserve all the tributes that have been paid them and fully justify the reputation that precedes them. It is no straining of facts to say that they are the best of their class—they are, as the *Daily Express* put it, "the Goods."

Fiji's Generosity.

Further advice from Suva relative to the Fijian contingent state that the Ba province in Fiji will provide £500 sterling to the War Fund and offer a contingent of 1,000 men. The natives of the Ba province contribute £80 and 500 men.

robbers," because her mouth was tied up. Before all the evidence for the Crown had been called, the Chief Justice asked the jury whether they desired the case to continue. After brief consultation, the foreman announced that they wished the case stopped. Prisoner was accordingly found not guilty and discharged.

EXPEDITING A SETTLEMENT.

Indian Case Put in the List.

The case in which the parties are Hafiz Karim Bux (plaintiff), and Noor Din and Mohammed Din, trading as dry canteen, coffee-bar and supper-room proprietors at Murray Barracks and Singapore, (defendants) was again mentioned in the Summary Court this morning. Plaintiff, being a partner, asked for an account of the partnership business, and that defendants pay him whatever sum he is due.

Mr. J. L. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. P. W. Goldring represented the defendants.

Mr. Gardiner said the case was still in the course of settlement.

Mr. Goldring:—I think it will be settled.

Mr. Gardiner thought it would be more speedily settled if it were put in the list.

The hearing was fixed for the 29th inst.

ARMED ROBBERY ALLEGED.

\$288 Worth Stolen from Hollywood Road House.

Si Po-ai, a married woman, living at 225, Hollywood Road, reports to the Police that her house has been entered by armed burglars and robbed of a quantity of jewellery, clothing and money, valued at \$288.

She states that, at half past eight in the evening, while she, her mother-in-law, and child were in the house, someone knocked at the door, and called out: "Please let me in. I have left my ear-rings behind."

On opening the door she found a man "with something in his hand," and behind him, two others, one armed with a revolver and the other with a small knife.

While one man pointed a revolver at her, threatening to shoot if she made a noise, the other two searched the room. The search continued for fifteen minutes, at the end of which the two seekers decamped, taking with them the booty mentioned above.

The third man seems to have waited till the confederates were clear with the plunder, and then to have withdrawn himself, obligingly shutting the door after him.

Up till the present nothing appears to be known as to the three men's whereabouts or identity.

A NEAT POINT.

No Unlawful Possession of Abandoned Property.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of nine bags of coal, including Admiralty briquettes.

Mr. Agassiz, of Messrs. Harding and Agassiz, defended.

The evidence was to the effect that the defendant was seen dredging in the harbour about 300 yards from a coal wharf at Mong Kok.

J. Marshall, Naval Coal Depot, in reply to Mr. Agassiz, said the cost of recovering the briquettes would be greater than their value to the Admiralty.

His Worship:—But no-one has a right to dredge there?

Witness:—No, unless they are permitted to do so. The Admiralty do not want these people dredging here if they can possibly keep them away.

Mr. Agassiz said that, according to the witness, the Admiralty had definitely abandoned property in these briquettes, and where property was abandoned there could be no unlawful possession.

Sergeant Grant said defendant had no business to dredge without a permit.

His Worship discharged the defendant.

ALLEGED DRUGGING.

A Queer Robbery Story.

A Chinese girl named Loung Sin-ting, living at 189, Hollywood Road, seems to have gone through an unenviable experience, if the story told by her to the police be correct.

She states that, at about half-past two in the afternoon of January 18, she went to a house in Gaine Road (number unknown) accompanied by a woman called Sim Koo, to call upon a man who had expressed a desire to take her as his concubine. After being kept waiting for somewhere about an hour, she was given a cup of tea; and from that time, according to her account, she remembered nothing more until 6 o'clock in the evening of the 19th, when she waked to find herself in her own home, and short of two gold bangles valued at \$80. The police have the matter in hand.

SELLING LIQUOR.

Police Prosecute Unlicensed Dealer.

At the Police Court, this morning, Li Chi, 226, Queen's Road West, was prosecuted by Inspector O'Sullivan for selling intoxicating liquor without a licence.

Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$300.

After the case had been disposed of, Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harton, appeared and intimated that he had been instructed to defend. He thought there was some explanation with reference to the charge, but unfortunately the owners had been in his office since 8.30 a.m. and they had only just been discovered. He knew very little about the case beyond the fact that the whole of the wine was bought from Messrs. Hughes and Hough.

Mr. Hazeland:—But they were selling it without a licence.

Mr. Shenton said they bought their shop, which was licensed, and its stock.

It was decided that the fine be paid and that permission be given to apply for a re-hearing within a week.

Inspector O'Sullivan asked for an order for forfeiting the wine.

This was granted, the police being instructed not to take any further steps for a week.

T. K. K. CHANGES.

British Skipper's Place Taken by a Japanese.

Says the *Cable News American*, Captain Alfred Granville Stevens, R. N. R., has resigned from the employ of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, according to word received here by the Toyo Maru.

Captain Stevens, who was in command of the Nippon Maru, retired from the Japanese service after turning his vessel over to the Government for use as a troopship. What Captain Stevens' intentions are is not known. He is now in Japan with his wife. The Nippon is now in command of a Japanese skipper, Captain Togo, who formerly had one of the smaller Marus. Under the agreement with the Japanese Government in connection with the subsidy the Toyo Kisen Kaisha can employ no other European captains outside of those who now possess Japanese papers.

Another interesting piece of news brought by the Toyo was that Captain H. Stanley Smith retains command of the Shinyo Maru. While Capt. Smith was being questioned by a board of enquiry at Yokohama concerning a collision between the Shinyo and the breakwater there the big turbine was taken on to Manila and China by Captain W. O. T. S. Filmer, reserve skipper, who has returned to San Francisco as a passenger.

WAR ITEMS.

German's Opinion of Tommy.

The Berlin correspondent of the Dutch paper *Nieuws Van Den Dag* writes that in Germany it is now admitted that the English soldiers were under-estimated, and that it is due to the English soldiers that not only the French but the Belgians are fighting with unexpected dash, the English bringing courage, perseverance, and spirit to the Allies' troops. It is even acknowledged that it is owing to the English soldiers that the operations have lasted so long on the western front, particularly as the English were capable of tackling so many German troops there that it was impossible to send sufficient reinforcements to General Hindenburg's Army in the East. The German military authorities, adds the correspondent, now see that they have to beware of the English troops, and therefore the English are hated by the Germans, while they pity the Belgians and sympathise with the French.

Germans Short of Horses.
The *Echo de Paris* learnt, at the close of November, from its Rome correspondent, that it was noted in the recent fights in Flanders that the Germans very seldom used cavalry. Since the beginning of the war they have lost a considerable quantity of horses which they cannot replace. It can now almost be said that the German cavalry no longer exists.

A Disturbed Christmas Dinner.
The inhabitants of Southend were eating their Christmas dinner when tremendous gunfiring was heard. Thousands rushed to the cliffs and scanned the sky with glasses. They saw two aeroplanes above the Thames flying at a great height and speed towards the North Sea. It is stated at Sheerness that three British machines tried to outflank the German machines which however were too fast and disappeared in the mist. It was quite clear over the land but nothing has been heard of any bomb-dropping.

Gallant Feat of Arms.
A thrilling story of a magnificent feat of arms by British troops has been related to an *Express* correspondent in Northern France. One day the Germans made a terrific onslaught on the British lines to the north of Ypres at the first glimmer of dawn, and succeeded in breaking through. The British troops were taken by surprise, and one company of a Highland regiment was cut off. They fought furiously, but in spite of all their efforts the greater part were taken prisoners. The broken line was reformed and delivered a counter-attack that must rank as one of the great feats of British arms. Not only were the Germans driven back again beyond their original positions, but every captured Highlander was retaken. The men who had been for a time in the hands of the Germans seized rifles dropped by the flying enemy, and helped to make the rout complete.

Captain Kendall, R. N. R.
Captain Kendall, R. N. R., who was in command of the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Ireland* when she went down in the St. Lawrence, and who, on the outbreak of war, was appointed Lieutenant Naval Commander of the liner *Calgarian*, which had been requisitioned by the British Admiralty, has been advanced to the rank of Commander of the *Calgarian*, which is acting as a scout cruiser.

The Late Admiral Mahan and the War.

The late Admiral Mahan made the following interesting comment on the war in a letter written last October to Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown, his London agents:—I take this opportunity to express to you the vivid interest with which I am following Great Britain's course in this war. But the testimony to the uprighteousness and efficiency of her Imperial rule, given by the strong adhesion and support of India and the Dominions, is a glory exceeding that of pitched battle and overwhelming victory.

Trampling on the Stars and Stripes.

A very remarkable story is published in the *Daily Telegraph* of German vandalism at a chateau in France owned by an American citizen. When a detachment of British soldiers

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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THE STAR.

"At the Royal Show to-day Mr. George Farmer, the well-known ham and bacon curer of Eureka Street, Ballarat East, followed up his previous numerous and record breaking successes at former shows in Melbourne and Sydney by gaining first and champion prizes for bacon and hams, thus pronouncing him without doubt Champion of the Commonwealth."

THE COURIER.

"For many years past, Mr. George Farmer, of Ballarat, has been a prominent prize-taker at the leading shows of the Commonwealth, and his list of successes is now a very lengthy and meritorious one. At the Royal Show which was opened in Melbourne to-day he was again to the fore, securing first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion for hams."

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MAKES THE DINNER BETTER.
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RULES FOR FREE TRIAL TINS.
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arrived there on September 2, the officers in charge did not enter the building, but slept in chauffeurs' bedrooms outside, out of respect for the Stars and Stripes, which were conspicuously displayed. The next day the chateau was occupied by the Germans, who tore down the flags, damaged personal property to the extent of thousands of pounds, and devastated the building and grounds. Every object of value, as well as all the furniture, was wantonly destroyed, and the silver and gold were taken away, while all the wine, naturally, was drunk. No military necessity justified the pillage, for which the apparently inherent thieving propensities of the Prussian officer were responsible. The Americans are rightly jealous of the honour of their flag, and we shall be interested to hear how this outrage on the property of a neutral nation which Germany is straining every nerve to convert to her side, will be dealt with by the armchair diplomats of Washington.—*Globe*.

German Tyranny Towards Turks.
Paris, Dec. 12.—A message from Athens says the spirit of revolt is growing among Turkish officers and men in Constantinople, and several times German officers have been attacked. This feeling of hostility has culminated in a serious riot at the barracks in Stambul, in the course of which two German instructors were wounded. According to information from the Turkish-Bulgarian frontier, the Turks are concentrating food supplies and stores of ammunition, and strengthening existing fortifications and trenches and building new ones. It is also reported from Cyprus that the Khedive is expected at Alexandria, where German officers recently made arrangements to receive 40,000 Turkish soldiers.

Photographs of Ruins of Antwerp Barred.
Amsterdam, via London, December 5, 6.30 p.m.—The German military authorities at Antwerp, says the correspondent of the *Tyds*, in that city, have prohibited the photographing of the ruins there, by means of the following proclamation:—"Whoever, without permission, photographs the ruins caused by the

war, or distributes or sells such photographs, or displays in windows, post cards or illustrated papers displaying such photographs, will be punished by a maximum fine of 5,000 marks or by one year's imprisonment.

A New Army Bill for the States.
Washington, January 14.—The Secretary for War has come forward in support of a War Department bill providing for the addition of 1,000 officers and 25,000 men to the regular army. The senate committee on military affairs has reported favourably on the measure. Mr. Garrison admits the inefficiency of the present force to combat a large hostile army and declares that under the present establishment they are but a reserve.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
L'UNION
FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
OF PARIS.

We have taken over the Agency of the above Company formerly held by Messrs. Siemens & Co. and are prepared to accept risks from this date.

CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT.
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having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after noon the 22nd inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
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EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Orissa," tons 5,436, Capt. Langlands, will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe and Moji on the 22nd January.

The S.S. "Umta," tons 5,412, Capt. Babb, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe and Moji on the 4th Feb.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 21st JANUARY.

5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 22nd JANUARY.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

8.00 a.m. Honam.
5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
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Week days at 8 a.m. & 1.30 a.m. Sunday at 8 a.m. & 1.30 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 24th JANUARY.

The Company's new Steamship **TAISHAN** will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 1.30 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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Destination.	Subject to Alteration Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said	\$Katori Maru Capt. Kon T. 19,000 \$Kamo Maru Capt. Shimidzu 16,000	{THURS., 28th Jan. at 10 a.m. {THURS., 11th Feb. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	*\$Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 12,500 \$Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500	{SATUR., 23rd Jan. at noon. {TUES., 9th Feb. at noon.
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thurs- day Island, and Townsville and Brisbane	\$Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 13,500	{FRIDAY, 12th Feb. at noon.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawachima T. 12,500	{TUESDAY, 26th Jan.
BOMBAY via Singa- pore and Colombo	Bombay Maru Capt. T. 5,000	{MON., 25th Jan.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokkaichi	Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 5,000	{WED., 27th Jan.
S'HAU and Kobe..		
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	{TUES., 9th Feb. at 5 p.m.
KOBE & Yokohama	Mishima Maru Capt. S. Wada T. 16,000	{THURS., 28th Jan. at 11 a.m.

*Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo "	16,000 "	" 1st February
Kashima "	20,000 "	" 23rd February
Mishima "	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa "	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta "	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yusaka "	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaka "	16,000 "	" 6th May
Ki'ano "	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima "	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

*Shidzuoka Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 28th January
Sado "	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama "	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa "	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka "	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba "	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki "	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado "	12,500 "	" 4th May

*Terminus Yokohama

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Sigan	22nd Jan. at 11 a.m.
MA ILA	Huichow	22nd Jan. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	24th Jan. at 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	25th Jan. at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	26th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	26th Jan. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Kueichow	2nd Feb. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 21st Jan., 1915.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilroem	JAPAN	22nd half Jan.	JAVA	22nd half Jan.
Tjibodas	JAVA	22nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
Tjilmanok	JAVA	1st half Feb.	S'HAU	1st half Feb.
Tjilimbang	JAPAN	1st half Feb.	JAVA	1st half Feb.
Tjilwong	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

(15)

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 26th January.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 9th February.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd February.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd March.

via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £66.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-ARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SAN ANTONIO, PANAMA, CALLEJO, TQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THEN ON BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anjo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wednesday, 10th March

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire		6th Feb. at 11 a.m.
Aldham	28th Jan.	9th Feb.
St. Albans		

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haikang	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 22nd Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haian	J. W. Evans	TUES., 26th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 29th Jan. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haian	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 24th Jan. at 10 a.m.
Haian	A. H. Stewart	WED., 27th Jan. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrak & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

China Coast Gazette.
Mr. W. J. Hooker, second officer, Kinging, has gone acting chief officer, same ship.
Mr. F. Gurr, chief officer, Kinging, has gone acting master, same ship. Captain H. G. N. Walker, of the Kinging, is on leave.

Mr. J. A. H. Hands has been appointed second officer, Kinging.
Mr. W. Hulse, chief engineer, Kinging, has gone supernumerary, Kinging.
Mr. O. Jensen, from reserve, has gone acting chief engineer, Kinging.

Mr. W. Roberts, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Kinging.
Mr. A. Boyd, chief officer, Kinging, has gone chief officer, Kinging.

Mr. F. Bennett, chief officer, Kinging, is on reserve.

Mr. F. Bell, second engineer, from leave, has been transferred to Hongkong.

Mr. J. Symington, from leave, has gone chief engineer, Kinging.
Mr. J. Williams, chief engineer, Kinging, is on leave.

Mr. T. Murray, chief engineer, Hsin Peking, is on leave. Mr. T. Simpson, from reserve, has gone acting chief engineer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. G. B. Wittich, supernumerary third engineer, Hsin Peking, has resigned.

Mr. G. B. Jones, chief engineer, Kinging, is on leave.
Mr. J. Baker, second engineer, Hsin Peking, has gone acting chief engineer, Kinging.

Mr. J. Cumming, third engineer, Kinging, has gone acting second engineer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. D. V. White, from leave, has gone third engineer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. E. R. Foster, from leave, has gone chief engineer, Kinging.

Mr. W. Alexander, chief engineer, Kinging, has gone chief engineer, Kinging.

Mr. E. A. Park, acting chief engineer, Kinging, has gone second engineer, Kinging.

Mr. T. M. Henderson, acting second engineer, Kinging, has gone third engineer, same ship.

Shipping and Engineering.
Fuel Oil Not Taxable in the Philippines.

In answer to various enquiries received from importers and users of grade petroleum and fuel oil as to whether these substances are taxable under the provisions of the new internal revenue law, the Manila collector of internal revenue has issued a ruling to the effect that these substances are not taxable under the provisions of section 72a of Act No. 2339 as amended.

He bases his ruling on the ground that crude petroleum does not fall within the meaning of the words "petroleum spirits and refined or manufactured mineral oils" on which the tax is imposed, and that fuel oil, while it may be considered as manufactured mineral oil, does not fall under any of the paragraphs taxing the several substances.

Fuel oil is the residue after the different distillations from the crude petroleum have been made, the collector states. "Therefore it is clearly not asphalt, gasoline, or a lighter product of distillation, nor is it lubricating oil or denatured alcohol. The only remaining clause under which it might be held to come is paragraph 2 of section 72a which imposes a tax of one and one-half cent a litre on kerosene or petroleum. In my opinion the word petroleum as used in the law is intended to convey no farther meaning than the word 'kerosene' and these two words are merely explanatory of the other."

The Szechuen Ashore.

The Q. N. steamer Szechuen, downward bound at 1.30 p.m. on January 12, went ashore in the same place that the Kansu grounded a few days before, on the left side of the fairway opposite the Woosung Light-house. She was released without damage at 10.50 p.m. A dangerous spot is making out at this point and the Whangpo Conservancy is at present surveying the locality with a view to marking off removing it.—Manchuria Daily News.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Hindoo, Kippers, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDER & CO.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).
 For Steamship On
 HAIPHONG via Hoithow Taksang Fri. 22nd Jan. at 8 a.m.
 SHAL Y'hama & Kobe Fooksang Sat. 23rd Jan. at d'light
 MANILA Yuensang Sat. 23rd Jan. at 3 p.m.
 SHANGHAI Hangsang Tues. 26th Jan. at d'light
 MANILA Loongsang Sat. 30th Jan. at 3 p.m.
 KOBE Laisang Tues. 2nd Feb. at d'light

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL.—January 31st to 7th February, 1915.
 A special reduced fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our sailings to Manila of the 23rd and 30th January, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
 Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Radnorshire	30th Jan. 1915
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE.	Glenyle	23rd Jan.
TACOMA & PLAND		

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
 Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
 Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents. 14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"
 Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

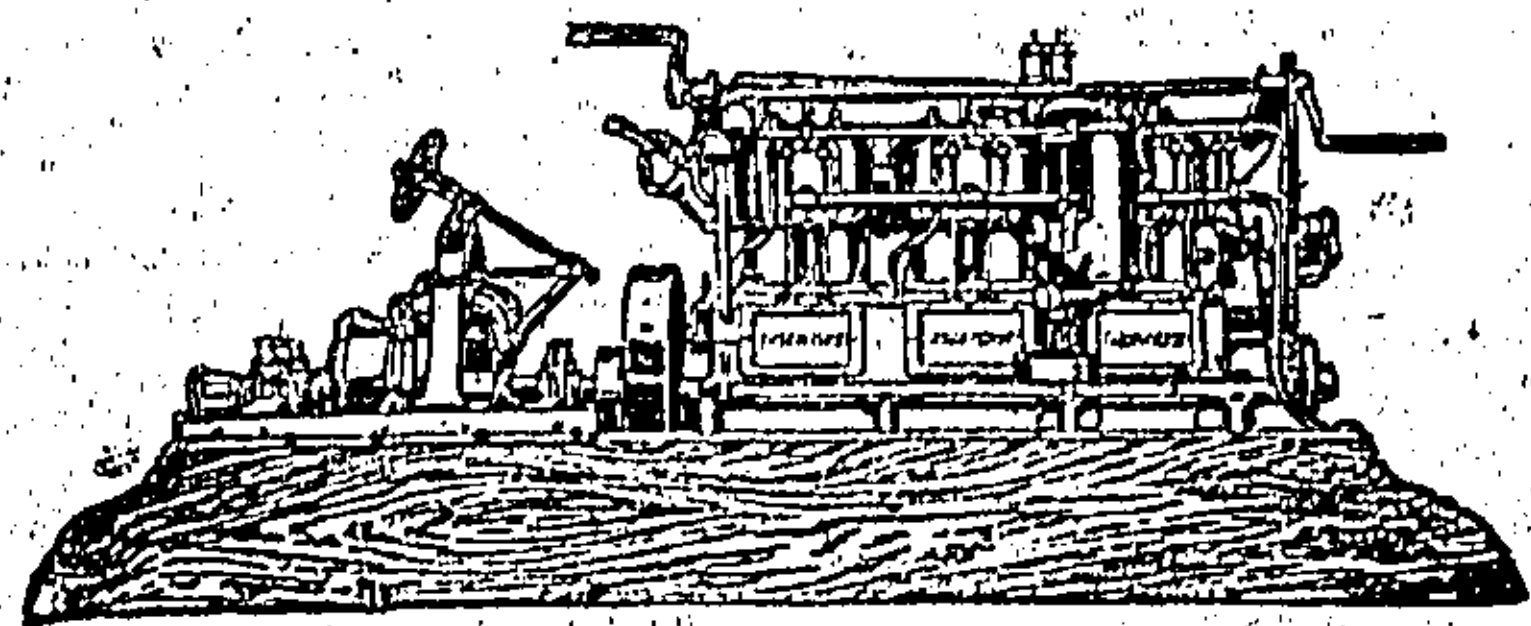
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 H. P.
 As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.6. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
 B.H.P. Para 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRIFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SHTS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager 11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOODOCK."

Telephone No. 111.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	21. Jan.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	23. Jan.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Nubia	P. & O.	29. Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co. Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	26. Jan.
Via, B.C. & S'hai via S'hai & Co. Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	26. Jan.
Via, B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan Tacoma M.	C. S. K.	28. Jan.
New York via Ports & Suez Canal Chinese P.	S. T. Co.	8. Feb.
Via, B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan Panama M.	O. S. K.	19. Feb.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan & Co. Monteagle	C. P. R.	24. Feb.
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co. Persia	P. M. Co.	2. Mar.

AUSTRALIA.

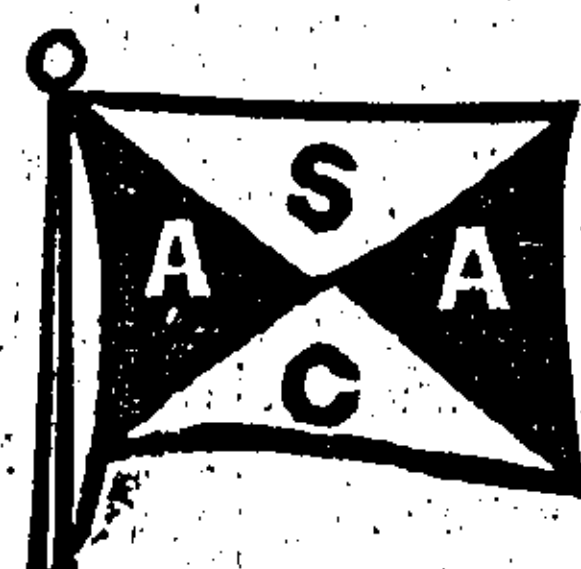
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitchi M.	N. Y. K.	12. Feb.
Australian Ports	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	14. Feb.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'hai, Vladivostok, Kobe & Moji Orissa	D. S. Co.	22. Jan.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow Haiyang	D. L. Co.	22. Jan.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo Maru	O. S. K.	24. Jan.
Shanghai Liangchow	B. & S.	24. Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama V. Oicat	M. M.	26. Jan.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo Tean	B. & S.	26. Jan.
Shanghai Oriental	P. & O.	27. Jan.
Kobe and Yokohama Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	28. Jan.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don & Co. Surat	B. L.	29. Jan.
Kobe Laisang	J. M. Co.	2. Feb.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama Tango M.	N. Y. K.	9. Feb.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama Namur	P. & O.	20. Feb.
Shanghai Tjipanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai Tjitaroom	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Charibon, Samarang, & Co. Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	S. half O.
Java Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	F. half D.
Japan Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	F. half F.
Shanghai Tjimanoeck	J. C. J. L.	
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "CHINESE PRINCE"

on or about the 8th February, 1915.

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
 General Agents.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

via SUEZ CANAL for BOSTON & NEW YORK.

via PANAMA CANAL for NEW YORK.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA arrived at San Francisco on the 18th inst.
 MERCHANT STEAMERS.
 The s.s. UMTA sailed from Calcutta on the 8th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 29th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.
 Wuhu, Br. s.s. 1277, H. T. Howard, 14th inst.—Amoy, 18th inst., Ballast B. & S.
 Tacoma Maru Jap. s.s. 3330, T. Hamada, 15th inst.—Manila, 12th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.
 Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 742, Marquise, 18th inst.—Haiphong, 18th inst., Gen.—A. R. Marly.
 India, Br. s.s. 2553, Aldenham, 17th inst.—Singapore, 11th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
 Huichow, Br. s.s. 1232, Shamo, 18th inst.—Haiphong, 18th inst., Gen.—B. & S.
 Singan, British s.s. 1057, Trowbridge, 18th inst.—Haiphong, 16th inst., Gen.—Order.
 Orissa, Br. s.s. 3235, D. H. Langlands, 18th inst.—Saigon, 12th inst., Gen.—D. S. & Co.
 Drufar, Norw. s.s. 1102, J. Bing, 19th inst.—Swatow, 18th inst., Gen.—C. S. N. Co.
 Itakushima Maru, Jap. s.s. 2652, Homura, 18th inst.—Mito, 12th inst. Coal—M. B. K.
 Shidzuoka Maru, Jap. s.s. 4072, N. Doguchi, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 16th inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.
 Tenyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 7238, Ernest Bent, 19th inst.—Manila, 17th inst., Gen.—T. K. K.
 Persous, Br. s.s. 4299, J. Rippenhausen, 18th inst.—Shanghai, 16th inst., Gen.—B. & S.
 Bayarin, Rus. s.s. 1619, J. Balding, 20th inst.—Haiphong, 14th inst., Rice—Chinese.
 Haiyang, Br. s.s. 1362, A. E. Hodgins, 20th inst.—Swatow, 19th inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.
 Cyclops, Br. s.s. 3762, D. Arthur, 20th inst.—Victoria, 23rd ult., Gen.—B. & S.
 Wakam Maru, Jap. s.s. 3293, K. Isano, 20th inst.—Singapore, 12th inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.
 Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 709, Ch. Le Chevalier, 20th inst.—Pakhoi, 19th inst., Gen.—A. R. Marly.
 Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1195, J. Doyle, 20th inst.—Kwangyen, 17th inst., Gen.—S. T. Co.
 Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1128, P. H. Rolfe, 20th inst.—Manila, 17th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
 FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE & SAIGON.

THE Steamship

"ORISSA,"
 having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.
 Cargo remaining on board after the 21st inst. at noon will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.
 DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 19th Jan. 1915.

FOR SHANGHAI, VLADIVOSTOK, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ORISSA,"
 Capt. D. H. Langlands, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at daylight.

For freight apply to
 DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 19th January, 1915.

TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

"MONTEAGLE"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States, West Indies, London, etc.

24th FEBRUARY & 1st MAY.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

Passage Rates:—

VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 & £45.

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

"GLEN" & "SHIRE" JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE to NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

New high power twin screw steamers, offering excellent accommodation.

S.S. "GLENYLE" 9,500 tons gross.

will leave HONGKONG on the 21st January for

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

All vessels fitted with refrigerating machinery, wireless telegraphy, electric light and steam heating apparatus. A qualified doctor also stewardess carried.

For passage and further information apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Agents.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
 THE Steamship

"BENDORAN,"

From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are

hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under- signed on or before the 1st Feb. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "TENYO MARU"

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter- signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on 20th January at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered on the 26th January, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or in the Godown and examination of same to be held on 27th January at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or before 3rd February, otherwise they will not be recognised.

O. WURU,
 Actg. Agent.
 Hongkong, 19th January, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkiss.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	TRAFFIC
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	120' top 100' bottom	10'	5' 6"	.....
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	311'	74'	15' 6"	5' 6"	.....
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254'	60' 3"	24'	7' 6"	.....
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	60'	24'	7' 6"	.....
TAI-KO-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	466'	81'	20'	7' 6"	.....
ABERDEEN					
Hong Dock	430'	54'	21'	7' 6"	.....
Lamont Dock	251'	54'	21'	7' 6"	.....

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.
 Telephone No. 111.

Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.
 QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. OYER & Co., M.N., Tel. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Four Bills Read a First Time.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon.

There were present:—H. E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, His Excellency Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. C. Severn.

The Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Mr. S. B. C. Ross.

The Hon. Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer, Mr. E. D. C. Wolff.

The Hon. Director of Public Works, Mr. W. Chatham, O. M. G.

The Hon. Capt. Supt. of Police, Mr. C. Mollivaine Messer.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, O.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, O.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak.

Mr. M. J. Breen, Clerk of Councils.

New Member.

The Hon. Mr. S. B. C. Ross took the oath as a member of the Council. The Hon. Mr. Ross takes the seat rendered vacant by the departure on leave of the Hon. Mr. Shellim.

The Committees.

His Excellency said that he had to appoint all the Committees.

As the Finance Committee he appointed all the members of the Council, except the Governor, with the Colonial Secretary as Chairman. To the Public Works Committee he appointed the Hon. Director of Public Works, Chairman, the Hon. Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. Messrs. Wei Yuk, Hewett and Shellim. The Law Committee he appointed as follows: The Hon. Attorney General, the Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Hon. Messrs. Pollock, Landale and Lau Chu-pak.

Cemetery By-laws.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the following amendment of by-laws made under Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, recommended by the Sanitary Board:—Cemeteries, B. Chinese Cemeteries, By-law No. 13 of the Cemetery By-laws made under Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, and published at page 1535 of the Ordinances, Volume II, is hereby repealed, and the following By-law substituted therefor:—

"13. Each cemetery shall be laid out in sections of such size and arranged in such manner and such cemetery or any part thereof may be set apart for interments after exhumation and for the storage of the remains in pots or urns as may be directed by the Board."

The Hon. Attorney General seconded.

His Excellency said this by-law was to give effect to the extended policy of exhuming the remains of destitute, dead or conserving the bones—placing them in pots in the cemetery, and thereby rendering available land in which the bodies were interred for further interments. The days were somewhat far from when the Chinese would adopt cremation, which was really the only solution for the overcrowded state of our cemeteries.

Stamp Ordinance.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the Stamp Ordinance, 1901.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The main object of this Bill is to give the Governor-in-Council power in exceptional circumstances to authorise the stamping after execution of documents which

cannot be stamped after execution under the existing law. It also provides that the consent of the Attorney General shall no longer be necessary to prosecutions under the Stamp Ordinance. The requirement of this consent dates back in the Hongkong Ordinance to the year 1866, and no similar provision is known to exist in connection with the Stamp Acts.

Appointment of Deputy Official Receivers.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to remove doubts as to the power of the Governor to appoint Deputy Official Receivers or to attach the office of the Official Receiver before the commencement of this Ordinance.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to give the Governor express power to appoint Deputy Official Receivers, to remove doubts as to his power to do so in the past, and to remove doubts as to the validity of the acts of persons appointed Deputy Official Receivers, or to act as Deputy Official Receivers, or attached for duty to the office of the Official Receiver.

Exportation of Military Stores.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance, 1892 and 1914.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to provide a specific penalty for acts done in contravention of proclamations prohibiting the exportation of certain articles, and to define the term "export."

Allen Enemies' Affairs.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

One object of this Bill is to prevent actions being brought against liquidators appointed under the Principal Ordinance in respect of claims which are not disputed. It is obviously undesirable that the estate should be saddled with the costs of such unnecessary actions, and it would be unfair to the other creditors, and against the spirit of the Principal Ordinance, if not against its express provisions, if the plaintiff in any such action were to obtain priority thereby.

A somewhat similar provision exists in bankruptcy law, where no action can be commenced or continued except with the leave of the Court and on such terms as the Court may impose. The authority proposed in the Bill is the Governor and not the Court, because the general scheme of the Principal Ordinance is a winding up under the control of the Governor, while in bankruptcy the winding up is under the supervision of the Court.

It should be remembered that the winding up under the Principal Ordinance differs from the winding up in bankruptcy in one very important point, for the winding up in bankruptcy results eventually in the discharge of the debtor from all claims provable in the bankruptcy, while the winding up under the Principal Ordinance will not result in any such discharge. Accordingly, refusal under the proposed Ordinance to allow an action to be brought would not determine the remedies of the creditor against the alien enemy.

Another object of the Bill is to provide expressly that actions against liquidators shall bind the alien enemies whose affairs are being wound up.

The Bill also gives the Court power to stay actions against

KOWLOON RAILWAY STATION.

Report on the Progress of the Building.

The following report on the progress made with the construction of the Kowloon Railway Station was laid before the Legislative Council this afternoon:—

The contract for building the superstructure has now run for 10 months of the period of two years.

Of the approximate amount of Kang On's contract, namely \$173,847, there has been paid up to the end of the year \$39,411.70 but this does not give a fair comparison of the progress of the work.

Brickwork generally is up to within a few feet of the first floor level. Granite work is somewhat lower as the brickwork has to precede it. The colonnade to the Star Ferry is up to roof level. No flooring has yet been laid but the preparation of wood blocks, joists, floor boards, materials for concrete and reinforcement is well forward. All door and window frames are completed and teak doors and windows are being prepared. Timber for roof trusses has been out and is seasoning in stacks.

Indents have been forwarded to England for all necessary fixtures unobtainable in the Colony, with the exceptions of the clock and bell, rain water gutters and down piping, and electric fittings. There has been some delay in the supply of bricks owing to the wet autumn when several firings at the brickworks near Canton were spoilt. So far the progress of the work is satisfactory, and there is nothing at present to indicate that the completion of the contract will be overdue.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Joined.—The undermentioned members having joined the Corps are posted as follows:—Pte. D. G. Oakesman and C. H. Super to Scouts Co., Gr. A. D. Bailey to No. 2 Section Artillery Battery, Pte. A. E. Cocks to Scouts Company.

Transfer.—Pte. D. S. Eddie from Light Section M. G. Co. to Signalling Section and Pte. J. S. McIntosh (No. 1734) from H. K. V. R. to Engineer Company dated 2.1.15.

Russian Revenue.

Two sets of estimates were recently introduced in the Russian Duma. The first of these related to the administration of indirect taxation and the Government spirit shops. The receipts of the latter for 1915 are estimated at \$65,571,000 roubles (\$65,557,000), as compared with 1,307,251,000 roubles (\$130,725,100) in the current year. The expenditure for 1915 is estimated at \$25,681,000 roubles (\$25,681,000) as compared with 242,535,316 roubles (\$24,253,531) in 1914. The second set of estimates is that of the Customs department, which, taking into consideration the war and its detrimental effect on normal traffic, shows an estimated revenue for 1915 of 235,912,400 roubles (\$23,591,240), as compared with 374,785,888 roubles (\$37,478,588) in 1914.

liquidators or against alien enemies where the interests of justice seem to require that such should be done on account of the impossibility of obtaining proper instructions owing to the existence of a state of war.

HOME FOOTBALL.

END OF PRESS BOYCOTT—COMMENTS ON THE LEAGUE BATTLES.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

London, Dec. 18.

The boycott of football by the London press has once more broken down. For a fortnight only the bare results of matches have been published, without any foreword as to the Saturday programme. The War Office, however, seems satisfied with what is being done by the football authorities to aid recruiting and the newspapers have decided to withdraw their opposition to the game. That this opposition was injurious is suggested by the further drop in the attendances. On Saturday only 75,000 spectators, at a rough estimate, attended the thirty games in the three chief Leagues as compared with 110,000 a week ago. How great has been the reduction as compared with normal times is emphasised by the fact that on the corresponding Saturday of last year 228,000 people watched the same number of matches. Last Saturday, the highest gate by 3,000 was at the contest between Everton and Manchester City, where 15,000 people were present.

but his club were only prepared to release him for a transfer fee of £1,000. When Everton paid this huge sum for a reserve player people shook their heads in doubt, but the club has been abundantly justified in their enterprise. At the present time Parker is the centre forward in football. There were some curious results, the most notable being Newcastle United's victory over the champions at Blackburn after, at one time, being two goals in arrears. Other good performances on the part of visiting teams were Bradford City's draw with Sheffield Wednesday, and Tottenham Hotspur's victory over Notts County. This was the London Club's first win away from home.

Second League.

Arsenal ... 1

Preston N. E. ... 2

Birmingham ... 1

Huddersfield ... 0

Clapton O. ... 0

Notts F. ... 0

Derby County ... 2

Bury ... 1

Fulham ... 0

Wolverhampton W. ... 1

Grimsby ... 2

Blackpool ... 0

Hull City ... 2

Barnsley ... 1

Leeds City ... 7

Leicester Fosse ... 2

Lincoln City ... 3

Bristol City ... 1

Stockport O. ... 2

Glossop ... 1

(Played on the ground of the first named club on Dec. 12th.)

Positions of the Clubs.

Goals.

P. W. D. L. F. A. S.

Derby C. 16 11 2 3 32 11 24

Huddersfield 17 10 2 5 25 15 22

Preston N.E. 17 8 5 4 23 10 21

The Arsenal 18 8 4 6 32 23 20

Birmingham 16 7 4 5 28 16 18

Bristol O. 16 7 4 5 28 16 18

Fulham 17 8 2 7 27 21 18

Bury 18 8 2 6 31 30 18

Barnsley 18 8 2 6 18 22 18

Wolver. W. 17 7 3 7 27 21 17

Hull C. 16 7 3 6 23 21 17

Grimsby 17 6 5 6 17 28 17

Blackpool 16 6 4 6 19 19 16

Clapton O. 17 5 6 6 19 20 16

Lincoln C. 17 6 3 8 20 26 15

Notts F. 18 5 5 8 24 32 15

Leeds C. 17 5 4 8 29 27 14

Blackpool 16 5 1 10 18 28 11

Leicester F. 17 4 2 11 17 38 10

Glossop 17 3 3 11 16 33 9

It is curious how the fortunes of clubs vary. At the start of the season the Arsenal were hailed as the leading side in the Second League. Then came the sensational advance of Huddersfield to be followed by the ascendancy of Derby County. At the present time the last named are undoubtedly the best team in the competition, having scored as many goals as any of their rivals and having had fewer registered against them. Gaining another victory in their home match with Bury after losing the first goal, they are now strongly established at the top of the table. Both the Arsenal and Huddersfield are having a bad time. Following other reverses, the London Club was defeated at home for the first time, and Huddersfield lost

A GROUNDLESS ALLEGATION.

Well-Known Singapore Firm's Action.

Penang, January 7.—In the Supreme Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Edden, Messrs. Katz Bros. sued Kung Pook-cheong for \$2,172. The defendant resisted the claim on the ground that the plaintiffs were an alien firm. Mr. Harvey, counsel for plaintiffs, stated that stories had got about in the bazaar and had caused great annoyance and he was anxious to have the case heard in open court as other debtors might take the same attitude.

After evidence had been given by Mr. Waugh, his Lordship said it had been shown that no one of consequence held shares except British subjects. Considerably less than a third of the capital was in German hands. The firm had all its branches in British territory and there was no ground whatever to support the defence that Katz Bros. was an alien enemy firm. Judgment would be for plaintiffs with costs.—Straits Times

their second consecutive match. These happenings have been favourable to Preston North End whose victory over the Arsenal was to be attributed to their greater speed on the mud-covered ground, whilst they have been helped in their advance by the lapses of Bristol City and Fulham. Last Saturday was a very bad day for London Second League Club for all three were at home and Clapton Orient were responsible for the only point won.

Southern League.

Bristol Rovers ... 2

Portsmouth ... 3

Croydon C. ... 1

Luton ... 1

Millwall ... 1

Swindon ... 2

Northampton ... 2

Brighton ... 1

Plymouth A. ... 2

Norwich City ... 2

Queen's P. R. ... 4

Southend U. ... 2

Reading ... 1

Exeter ... 0

Southampton ... 1

Cardiff C. ... 1

Watford ... 4

Gillingham ... 0

West Ham ... 1

Crystal Palace ... 2

(Played on the ground of the first named club on Dec. 12th.)

Positions of the Clubs.

Goals.

P. W. D. L. F. A. Pts.

Reading 18 12 2 4 37 19 26

Millwall 16 10 3 3 28 15 23

Portsmouth 18 9 5 4 25 17 23

Brighton 18 10 3 5 26 20 23

Watford 17 8 5 4 23 13 21

Cardiff C. 16 9 2 5 28 13 20

West Ham 17 9 2 6 27 25 20

Northampton 16 7 5 4 25 19 19

Exeter C. 16 8 2 6 37 18 18

Swindon 17 6 4 6 28 30 16

Southampton 17 6 3 8 28 37 15

Crystal P. 16 5 4 7 20 23 14

Southend U. 16 5 4 7 20 23 14

Luton 18 5 4 9 26 36 14

Bristol R. 17 6 2 9 29 40 14

Plymouth A. 17 3 7 7 25 29 13

Queen's P. R. 16 4 7 19 25 11

Norwich City 16 3 7 6 17 25 13

Croydon C. 17 3 4 10 21 28 10

Gillingham 17 2 3 12 18 39 7

Millwall are a queer side. They are the only club in the three Leagues who have not been defeated away and yet they go on losing matches at home. Swindon had not been playing well enough to suggest that they would win, but Millwall were upset by the absence of Davis, their centre-forward, and never did themselves justice. The London club's record has been marred by this unexpected defeat, but whilst it is still possible for them to displace Reading at the head of the list, inasmuch as they are only three points behind, it is a case of three points won being as good as four in the making.

10-DAYS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

Gentlemen,

In asking for a renewal of the support you first honoured me with as far back as January 1909, I beg to bring before you the following more important points.

Firstly, that as a Medical Practitioner I am brought into direct touch with the needs of the Colony, with the water supply, its deficiencies, purity or otherwise and with the effects of the conservancy system in its bearing upon epidemic sore throats, diphtheria and other infectious diseases, all of which evidence I would remind you is brought to my notice first hand. The constant guarding against evil effects and the improvement of existing conditions are matters of supreme importance in a city growing as Hongkong is to-day, and even more so in the light of what development and growth are likely to produce in the future. A future which by the linking up of railways and trade routes, the extension of docks and wharves and the improved educational facilities which the University has given, will transform the present comparatively small but important Colony into the premier city of the vastest and most populous country in the East.

Secondly, and again as a medical man, that I have no interest in Party Politics, and have therefore the more time to devote to such of your interests as concern from a hygienic point of view, the welfare of the citizens as a whole, having nothing to fear from a straightforward expression of opinion based on medical grounds. I am enabled to serve you in the future in the same way that I have endeavoured to do in the past and with the added confidence which six years' service in the general routine of the Board and the serving on special committees has given me.

Thirdly, that as I pointed out in my first Election Address, I hold qualifications in Public Health of the University of Edinburgh, and later studied in London under Professor Simpson, who was so closely associated with the early schemes of Sanitation in this particular Colony. This experience has stood me in good stead in my endeavours to advance and support measures which will eventually help to transform this place into an up to date and model city, an example to our rapidly awakening neighbour, and a health resort for those of us who are destined to spend our working days in the East.

Yours etc.,

GERARD H. LEITCH WILLIAMS.

Hongkong, January 21, 1915.

KONGMOON DISTRICT.

Local Notice to Mariners.

No. 17.

Lighter "Ruth" and B.S. "Shiu On" sunk on edge of South bank in the Wangmoon approach to the West River.

Notice is hereby given of the Baitia S.S. "Shiu On" having struck the Standard Oil Co.'s Lighter "Ruth" and settled down on same on the edge of the South bank in the Wangmoon approach to the West River.

She lies in 8 feet of water at low water of spring tides, distant 6.6 cables S. 68° W. Magnetic, from Wangmoon Entrance Light.

G. WITTSACK.

Harbour Master.

Approved:

FRANK SMITH,

Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House.

Kongmoon, 20th January, 1915.

PUBLIC AUCTION. **GEO. P. LAMMERT.** AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Madame Gains to sell by Public Auction on **SATURDAY, the 23rd January, 1915,** commencing at 11 a.m. at the premises, No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central.

100 Dresses.
50 Blouses.
On view.—On day of Sale.
Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **MONDAY, the 25th January, 1915,** commencing at 11 a.m., at the Officers' Mess, 74th Punjab, Observatory Road, Kowloon. A quantity of valuable household furniture.

On view on day of sale.
Terms.—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios (just arrived from the North, being the property of the well known Dealers, Messrs. Kwong Yung & Co.)

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **MONDAY & TUESDAY, the 25th & 26th January, 1915** commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Towkong periods, comprising:

5-coloured and blue and white vases, plates, bowls and figures, etc.
Sang-de-boeuf vases, white Goddess of Mercy, Ming.
Bronze incense burners and vases, Ming.
Crystal, agate and jade snuff bottles and ornaments, etc.
5-coloured and blue and white plaques.
Blackwood screens inlaid with 5-coloured and blue and white porcelain plaques, etc., etc.

Soochow red wood curio cabinets, flower stands, tables, etc.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Friday, the 22nd.
Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

Entries for the above competition will close on Friday, 22nd instant.

A meeting will be held that evening at 5.30 in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. (top floor), to make all necessary arrangements. Each team entered is invited to send a representative.

J. C. TAYLOR,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1915.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Importers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

Don't forget after the Show, paper and Light Refreshments at **ALEXANDER CAFE**, Open till midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 22nd January, 1915

The all powerful & Dramatic Picture
in 4 Parts—4,000 Feet Long.

BLIND LOVE

Showing a Gipsy Girl's Devotion to a Blind Man

also

New Comic, Historical & Interesting Films.

Matinees every Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

20th, 21st & 22nd Jan.

A SET OF GREAT COMIC FILMS.

"MAX'S MARVELLOUS CURE"

"ANTIQUARY BURGLARS"

"TOO MUCH PARCELS POST"

"THE INCOMPATIBILITY OF TEMPER"

"A JOLLY GOOD PAL," etc., etc.

Saturday, 23rd Jan.

"HIS SON'S ACCUSER"

in 4 parts—Length 7,000 Feet

GARDEN FETE

organized by the

STUDENTS' UNION

will be held

in the Grounds of the University

on

SATURDAY, January 30th

from 3—7 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady May.

Proceeds to be given to the

PRINCE OF WALES'

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

Admission: 50 cts.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

The Latest Improvements in the Latest Workmanship and Finest Operations. No charge for examinations. Fees moderate. Diploma. Tokio.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI,
34, Queen's Road Central
(Corner of Flower Street.)
Telephone 62.

THEATRE ROYAL.

HONGKONG.

For a Short Season Only,

Commencing **FRIDAY, JAN. 29.**

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

Messrs. Philip Braham & Campbell's Co.

"THE GROTESQUES"

The Laughter-makers.

From the Savoy Theatre, London.

In addition to a full musical programme of solo and concerted numbers the Company will play the undermentioned Extravaganzas on the following dates:

Friday & Saturday 29 & 30 Jan.

"THE VILLAGE CONCERT."

Monday & Tuesday 1 & 2 Feb.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

"All Right on the Night."

Wed. & Thurs. 3 & 4 Feb.

"THE TELEPHONE BELLE."

Friday & Saturday 5 & 6 Feb.

"THE MAYOR'S MATINEE."

Please note that on each change of performance, the entire musical programme is also changed.

Prices \$3, \$2, \$1.


Doors open 8.30 p.m. Curtain

9.15 p.m.

Booking at Moutrie's.

NOTICE.

SMOKE
"Embassy"
CIGARETTES
& TOBACCO



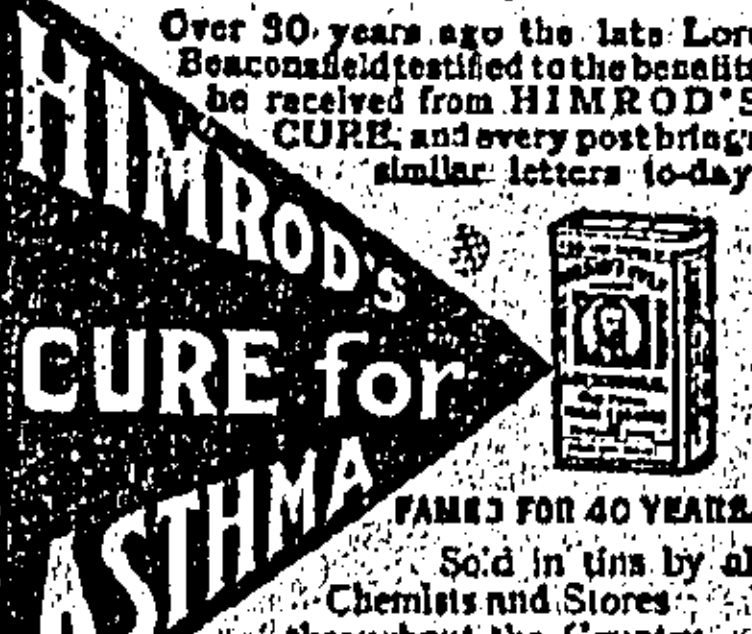
Amber Cigarette Holders
are given in exchange for
Coupons as packed with these
Cigarettes.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he derived from **HIMROD'S CURE**, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

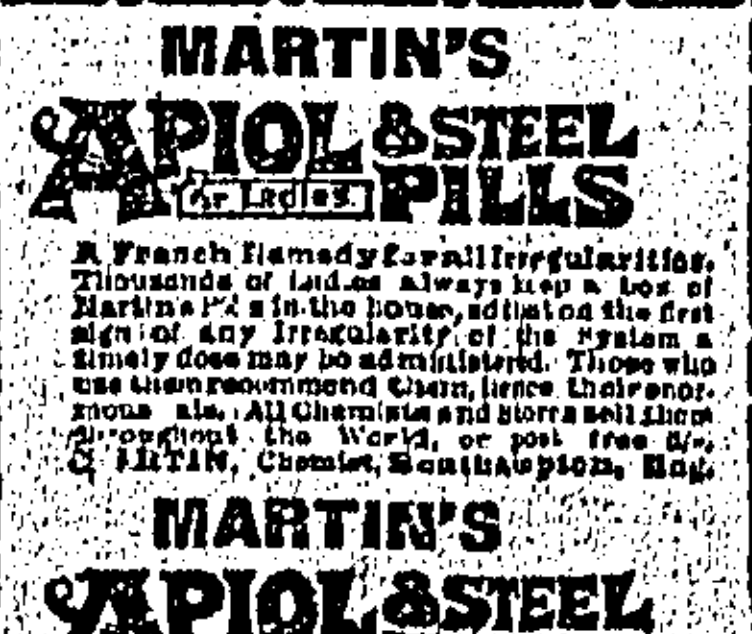


HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA

SOLD in tin by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country. Beware of Imitations.

MARTIN'S APOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of ladies always have a box of Martin's Pills in the house, and the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. These pills are recommended by the most distinguished medical authorities, and are sold in all the principal cities of the world, or post free on receipt of the price.



MARTIN'S APOL & STEEL PILLS

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	.. lb.	21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	.. ..	21
" Roast,—Shiu	.. ..	21
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	.. ..	19
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	.. ..	18
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	.. ..	22
" do,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	.. ..	33
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	.. ..	28
Bullock's Brains,—No	.. ..	per set
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	.. ..	each 50
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Li	.. ..	60
" Head,—Ngau Tau	.. ..	\$1.20
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	.. ..	lb. 14
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	.. ..	22
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	.. ..	each 12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	.. ..	12
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	.. ..	20
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	.. ..	lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	.. ..	6
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tai-tau-kenk	.. ..	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pai Kwat	.. ..	lb. 28
" Leg,—Yeung Pai	.. ..	28
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	.. ..	24
" Saddle,—	.. ..	27
Pigs Chitlings,—Chu Chong	.. ..	27
" Brains,—Chu No	.. ..	per set 24
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	.. ..	lb. 14
" Fry,—Chu Chup	.. ..	16
" Head,—Chu Tau	.. ..	16
" Heart,—Chu Sam	.. ..	each 12
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	.. ..	18
" Liver,—Chu Kon	.. ..	lb. 30
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	.. ..	28
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	.. ..	—
" Leg,—Chu Pei	.. ..	30
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	.. ..	20
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	.. ..	set 60
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	.. ..	each 8
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	.. ..	12
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	.. ..	lb. 27
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	.. ..	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	.. ..	22
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	.. ..	27
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	.. ..	19
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	.. ..	20
Lard,—Chu Yau	.. ..	22

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tsai	.. ..	lb. 30
Capons, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	.. ..	30
Ducks,—Ap	.. ..	24
Doves,—Pan Kau	.. ..	18
Eggs,—Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	.. ..	per doz 24
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	.. ..	lb. 34
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	.. ..	28
Geese,—Ngo	.. ..	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	.. ..	each 30
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap,	.. ..	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	.. ..	each 23
Turkeys, Cook,—Fo Kai Kung	.. ..	lb. 65
" Hen, " " No. 1	.. ..	45

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	.. ..	lb. 18
Bream,—Pin Yu	.. ..	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	.. ..	17
Carp,—Li Yu	.. ..	22
Catfish,—Ohik Yu	.. ..	15
Codfish,—Man Yu	.. ..	16
Crabs,—Hai	.. ..	24
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	.. ..	18
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	.. ..	14
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	.. ..	15
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sha	.. ..	12
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	.. ..	13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	.. ..	20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	.. ..	32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	.. ..	33
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	.. ..	45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	.. ..	18
Herrings,—Tso Pak	.. ..	23
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	.. ..	23
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	.. ..	20
Loach,—Wu Yu	.. ..	28
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	.. ..	30
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	.. ..	20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	.. ..	32
Mclet,—Chai Yu	.. ..	20
Oysters,—Shang Ho	.. ..	24
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	.. ..	12
Perch,—Tan Lo	.. ..	24
Pike,—Fa Pan Fong	.. ..	18
Plaice,—Pan Yu	.. ..	14
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Ohong	.. ..	28
Pomfret, White,—Pak Ohong	.. ..	32
Prawns,—Ming Ha	.. ..	40
Ray,—Fai Pa Sha	.. ..	12
Rock Fish,—Shek Kau Kung	.. ..	18
Roach—Chun Yu	.. ..	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	.. ..	35
Shark—Sha Yu	.. ..	8
Skate—Po Yu	.. ..	10
Shrimps,—Ha	.. ..	24
Snapper,—Lap Yu	.. ..	32
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	.. ..	32
Tench,—Wan Yu	.. ..	20
Turbot,—Cho How Yu	.. ..	20
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	.. ..	64

FRUITS.

Almonds,—Bang Yan	.. ..	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Khe	.. ..	18
" (Chico)—Tie Chun Ping Khe	.. ..	—
" Small,—Hoi Tong	.. ..	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chia	.. ..	lb. 1
" (brides)—Macao,—San Heung Chiu	.. ..	3
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Fong Lat	.. ..	—

肉食

Carambola,—Yeung To	.. ..	0
Coconuts,—Ye Tso	.. ..	each 12
Grapes—Po Tai Tso	.. ..	lb. 30
Lemons, China,—Ling Mang	.. ..	6
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mang	.. ..	10
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	.. ..	30
" Fresh,—	.. ..	—
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	.. ..	lb
" Sweet	.. ..	—
Pears, (American), Kim San Shoot Lay	.. ..	—
" (Canton), Cooke,—Shi Li	.. ..	10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	.. ..	10
Peppercorns Large,—Hung Tso	.. ..	8
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pun Ti Po Lo	.. ..	each
" 2nd,—Chung-tang Po Lo	.. ..	—
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	.. ..	lb 3
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	.. ..	—
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	.. ..	each 15
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	.. ..	—
Walnuts,—Hop To	.. ..	lb 15
" Green,—Sang Hop Yau	.. ..	—
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	.. ..	each

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	.. ..	lb
" Oheuk	.. ..	—
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moon Pin Tan	.. ..	—
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	.. ..	—
" Sprout,—Ah Choi	.. ..	8
" Long,—Tau Kok	.. ..	10
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	.. ..	each 8
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	.. ..	8
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuen Kwa	.. ..	8
" Red,—Hung Ke	.. ..	6
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	.. ..	10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi	.. ..	14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	.. ..	lb. 8
Carrots,—Kam Shan	.. ..	12
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi	.. ..	12
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	.. ..	20
" Red,—Hung Pa Chiu	.. ..	18
" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	.. ..	12
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu	.. ..	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	.. ..	each 2
Garlic,—Sun Tai	.. ..	lb 8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	.. ..	6
" old,—Lo Keung	.. ..	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	.. ..	15
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	.. ..	each 5
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi	.. ..	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	.. ..	lb. 6
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	.. ..	8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko	.. ..	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	.. ..	each
Okra	.. ..	lb 12
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Ohong Tau	.. ..	8
" Green,—Shang Ohong	.. ..	6
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ohong Tau	.. ..	6
Paraley,—Kun Tsoi	.. ..	lb. 8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	.. ..	lb. 1
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu	.. ..	3
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsoi	.. ..	—
" Japan,—Yut Pun Shu Tsoi	.. ..	3
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsoi	.. ..	8
" Foochow,—Fook-chow Shu Tsoi	.. ..	—
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	.. ..	3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsoi	.. ..	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	.. ..	12
Sage,—Tse So	.. ..	—
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau	.. ..	8
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi	.. ..	5
Tomatoes,—Fan Ke	.. ..	8
Taro,—Wu Tau	.. ..	6
Turnips Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	.. ..	5
" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	.. ..	—
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	.. ..	4
" (American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	.. ..	—
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi	.. ..	15
" Lily root,—Lin Ngau	.. ..	6
Yams,—Ta Shu	.. ..	6
" English,—Yeung Kan Ohoi	.. ..	—
" Tau	.. ..	—

海味

The above prices are in accordance with the Government of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following of maximum retail prices:—			
1. Flour:—			
(a). Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs,	... ..	\$4.50	
per lb., ... ..	... ..	.10	
(b). Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	... ..	4.00	
per lb., ... ..	... ..	.08	
(c). Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	... ..	3.50	
per lb., ... ..	... ..	.07	
2. Tinned Milk:—			
(a). Sweetened Condensed Milk; per 1 lb. tin,	... ..	30	
(b). Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	... ..	25	
(c). Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	... ..	25	
(d). Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	... ..	35	
(e). Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	... ..	35	
(f). Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	... ..	20	
3. Sugar:—			
Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	... ..	1.00	
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	... ..	12	
Granulated, per lb.,	... ..	12	
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	... ..	11	
" No. 2 " " " "	... ..	10	

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 3 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

- 1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.
- 1906.—Trifling war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.
- 1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
- 1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.
- 1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.
- 1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.
- July 23.—Austria-Hungaria Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.
- July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.
- July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

- July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.
- July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.
- July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.
- July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.
- August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shot fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.
- August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Clerf. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.
- August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drie between Serbians and

Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector-General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig in Lubeck and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey.

August 18.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively, on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiaochow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haaloiz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. Now British recruits total 200,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawaruska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbestohle, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Royvign and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawaruska, and occupy Czernowitz. Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Oressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda Pesth.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Ozar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiaochow Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Morris revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre; in France Allies resume offensive;

"real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Pontoporus (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Tyres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat, Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Orefeld arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nienport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports.

Nov. 2.—Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akaba, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jable Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the

surrender of Tsingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Coros Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney; engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Ruffi River, German East Africa by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

November 16.—Votes for £220,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. Canopus is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Bixchoote. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Heligoland to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Prince of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attack and drive Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retiring. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Vistula and the Warta. Russians attacking strong positions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mines defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Ozenstochowa and Cracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khops, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 103,000. Lull still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine U18 founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful fight to Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that German suffer heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long. Portuguese Congress authorises Portugal to intervene in war at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zeebrugge. Russians register successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow Kaiser has completely recovered

of German armies in Poland. British battleship Bulwark blown up at Sheerness.

Nov. 27.—Mr. Lloyd George announces that the War Loan has been largely over-subscribed. Mr. Winston Churchill reviews the naval situation, in the House of Commons. Announced that German submarine sinks steamers Malachite and Primo near Havre.

Nov. 28.—Russians rout Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners and many guns. Announced that German cruisers in Pacific have not left Chilean waters since the engagement off Valparaiso. Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says bulk of German army in Poland is irrevocably lost in the best event.

Nov. 30.—Announced that His Majesty the King has left for France on a visit to British Headquarters.

Dec. 1.—Russians capture Austrian positions defending the passes to the Carpathians. Announced that Russians during the first half of November took 50,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 2.—Prince of Wales' Fund totals £4,000,000. King George and President Poincare visit British forces. Germany apologises to Portugal for invasion of Angola.

Dec. 3.—Reported that an airman drops bombs on Krupp factory at Essen. Australian and New Zealand contingents disembark in Egypt. General De Wet captured. Belgrade occupied by Austrians.

Dec. 4.—Announced that, after six weeks, the Austro-Hungarian war loan of £180,000,000 is only half-subscribed.

Dec. 5.—King George returns to London.

Dec. 7.—German occupation of Lodz announced. Serbians everywhere repulse Austrians and take 2,400 prisoners.

Dec. 8.—Allies make progress in Flanders, and a German advance is now regarded as impossible. Losses of Germans in the battles before Lodz stated to be 100,000. Paris Bourse reopens. Illness of the Kaiser announced.

December 9.—General Bayers meets tragic end in engagement on the Vaul River. Announced that German cruisers Sohrnhorst, Gipsenath and Leipzig were sunk by British Squadron off Falkland Islands. Allies make marked progress in Flanders; Dutch papers assert that Allies contemplate advance on Ostend and Antwerp.

December 10.—Announced that German cruiser Nürnberg was also sunk off the Falklands. Dutch papers report that Germans are becoming anxious over situation in western Flanders. Announced that South African rebellion has practically ended and has become affair for police rather than military.

December 11.—Allies still continue to advance; La Bassée and Vermeles captured. German cruiser Friedrich Karl strikes mine in the Baltic and sinks.

Dec. 12.—Germans completely evacuate west bank of Yser canal. Reported that Soissons Cathedral is destroyed by German artillery fire. Li Bassée captured by the French. British Consul at Hodeidah arrested by Turkish gendarmes in Italian Consulate.

Dec. 14.—Submarine B11 enters Dardanelles and blows up Turkish battleship Messoudiyeh. Serbians re-enter Belgrade.

Dec. 15.—Court of Enquiry finds that explosion on H.M.S. Bulwark was due to accidental ignition of ammunition on board.

Dec. 16.—German cruisers shell Scarborough, West Hartlepool and Whitby, killing and injuring a number of civilians. Announced that Serbians have taken altogether 60,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 17.—Turkey undertakes to prosecute those responsible for arrest of British Consul at Hodeidah. British Fleet bombards Turks concentrated in Gulf of Sirus. Announced that Egypt will henceforth constitute a British Protectorate.

Dec. 18.—Prince Hussein, uncle of the Khedive, succeeds the latter, with title of Sultan. Allies continue to progress in France and Flanders, taking enemy trenches.

Dec. 20.—Rebel leader, Capt. Fourie, shot at Pretoria, after being court-martialled.

Dec. 21.—Italy demands from Turkey an explanation of the movement of 4,000 Arabs under Turkish and German officers against Tripoli. Announced that Kaiser has completely recovered

from indisposition and has left for front. Further progress by the Allies in both theatres of war.

Dec. 22.—British warships off Falklands capture two new U.L.C. boats which had been acting as supply ships to German Fleet. Announced that Lieut. Comdr. Holbrook awarded V.C. for Dardanelles exploit.

Dec. 23.—Germans from German South-West Africa advance against Angola in force. Portugal preparing to intervene in war on side of Allies.

Dec. 24.—French Parliament votes war credits exceeding 341 millions sterling. German aeroplane drops bomb on Dover, doing no damage.

Dec. 25.—British seaplanes, cruisers, etc., attack German warships off Cuxhaven, and novel engagement ensues, British dropping bombs on points of military significance. Russians rout Germans and Austrians, and Allies continue to do well in Flanders and in France.

Dec. 26.—Germans admit failure of their efforts on the Bzura.

Dec. 27.—The Ozar arrives at the front.

Dec. 29.—Austrians in precipitate retreat in the Carpathians. The U.S. Government protests to Britain at alleged interference with American commerce by the British Fleet. Allies make good progress in Belgium and Southern Alsace.

Dec. 31.—French battleship reported to be torpedoed in the Adriatic. Union forces re-occupied Walfisch Bay. Austrians occupy Bugainville, in the Solomon Islands. French occupy Steinbach, in Alsace.

Jan. 1.—British battleship Formidable sunk in the Channel. Army Orders announce creation of new Armies.

Jan. 2.—Business interests in Washington protest against any legislation restricting the export of munitions of war to the belligerents in Europe.

Jan. 3.—Allies in France and Belgium and Russians in Poland progress in spite of bad weather.

Jan. 5.—Russians follow up successes against Austrians and Turks by making many captures. Decisive Russian victory in Sarykamysh, entire Turkish Corps, including General Commanding, being captured, and another Corps pursued.

Jan. 6.—General Joffre congratulates Russia on her victory over the Turks, adding that the Allies in all theatres of war are now preparing for final victory. Germany agrees to British proposal for an exchange of prisoners incapacitated from further service. Earl Kitchener delivers speech in the House of Lords expressing confidence in ultimate victory.

Jan. 7.—Arrest of Cardinal Mercier by Germany announced.

Jan. 8.—Germans bombard Soissons and set fire to Law Courts. Germans reoccupy Bernhaupt at heavy cost to themselves. French official report discloses over one hundred examples of atrocious behaviour of Germans in France.

Jan. 9.—Announced that the Russians in Bakovina have advanced 80 miles in a week and reached the chain separating Bakovina from Hungary.

Jan. 10.—British Reply to U.S. Note published: Britain undertakes to interfere, with neutral trade only when such trade is not bona fide.

Jan. 11.—Sixteen German aeroplanes seen over the Channel make for Dunkirk and drop 30 bombs, doing but little damage. Germans severely punished both east and west.

Jan. 12.—Russian successes in the Caucasus continue, two Turkish companies being captured.

Jan. 13.—Small-pox, cholera and typhoid raging in Austria. Roumania decides to enter the Concert of the Triple Entente by about the middle of February.

Jan. 14.—King George confers honours on the Grand Duke Nicholas and other Russian generals. Germans secure partial success at Soissons, capturing a number of French with guns.

Jan. 15.—The British in a brilliant engagement capture a German position near La Bassée, capturing many prisoners. Union forces occupy Ramana Drift and Swakopmund. Russians continue to drive German cavalry towards Thorn.

(Continued on page 10.)

LATE TELEGRAMS.

German Retreat from Warsaw.

Harbin, Jan. 15.—According to a message received in Copenhagen from Buda Pesth, the German Headquarters has issued a communication which "prepares the public for a retreat of the German forces from the region of Warsaw. It is indicated that the German advance is slower and that the political significance attaching to an occupation of Warsaw would not be justified by the heavy sacrifices it would entail. The Petrograd Agency wires that, in the vicinity of the village of Vitkovitz, the Russian artillery fired on German aeroplanes, which dropped near the enemy's lines. Another German aeroplane landed in the vicinity of Grodzisk, owing to shortage of petrol, and was captured.

Petrograd, January 14.—On the whole front, on the night of the 12th and the following day, there was an artillery and rifle duel. One of our detachments, advancing in East Prussia in the region east of Rozog, repulsed the enemy's cavalry, which was supported by infantry, and stormed a series of villages, one of which was strongly fortified and was only evacuated after an attack with the bayonet. We advanced successfully south-west of Mlaw in the direction of Radzanow. The German forces on the Kozlow-Biskany-Zakijov-Sokha front, after preparing an advance with heavy gun-fire, assumed the offensive but were easily repulsed. The enemy, in the Borjow-Gumina-Voliz-Shialovsk region, advanced several times without result. In their advance against Gumina the Germans attempted to cover themselves with steel shields. South of the Farm at Moghly the enemy made repeated attacks, all of which were repulsed.

Significant German Admission.

Harbin, Jan. 11.—The Petrograd Telegraphic Agency wires that the Staff of the German Fifth Corps has published in the newspapers the following explanation:—"As the result of unofficial communications to the papers the German public has been assured that we are on the eve of a successful attack on Warsaw. Such a view does not correspond at all with the real state of affairs. On the contrary, official communications report that the positions south and west of Warsaw are defended by significant Russian forces, consequently an advance against them and a simultaneous investment of the strong fortifications of Warsaw are not contemplated in the War Staff's plans."

Austrian use of Prisoners.

Harbin, Jan. 11.—The Nish correspondent of the Petrograd Telegraphic Agency states that the enemy has commenced the construction of fortifications near Peilchevo, using prisoners, who are working under direct fire of the Servians.

DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from back of Page 3.)

Jan. 18.—Russians buyonet an entire Turkish regiment in the Caucasus. French Socialists declare in favour of a continuation of the war until the victory of the Allies is complete. Allies make substantial progress at many points.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

(Continued from page 1.)

good orders are lost owing to this, because when compared in a customer's stores the well-finished article attracts the buyer's eye and will sell itself easily, while the other, perhaps the superior article, does not look sufficiently attractive to encourage the importer to give it a trial. Large quantities of goods, which are about equal in price, are bought from Germany instead of from England owing to the credit facilities given by the German exporters. This trade can now be diverted to this country. The great bulk of the German manufactured articles are fifty per cent. cheaper than the corresponding articles in England, but if the identical article as sold by the Germans were produced (that is to say, the same materials and processes used in its construction) this disparity would largely disappear.

I again repeat that for the bulk demand of the South American markets quality is not an essential point, finish and low price are essential; and if success is to be attained, I can only say, paraphrasing the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his speech of August 5th last, finance must play a great part in this war upon German South American commerce.

Congress and the Philippines Bill.

Washington, January 14.—Though the Senate Committee on the Philippines has concluded its hearing of the Jones Bill, other legislation which is piling up in the Upper House for the consideration of the members makes it appear probable that the Philippine measure will be put on the shelf for a while at least. The administration now is bending all its energies to secure the passage of the Ship Purchase measure, and it will naturally take precedence over both the Philippine Bill and the so-called conservation measure. It is expected that the ship purchase bill will be rushed through before the end of the present short session. This session of Congress will end on March 4.

Chekiang Railway Payments.

Hangchow, January 16.—The second instalment of payment to the shareholders of the Chekiang Railway is to be paid on February 5 at the Railway Bank in Hangchow. On Tuesday, General Chu, Generalissimo of the province, gave his New Year's dinner at the Lintsuang, on the West Lake and most of the important officials were present except the Civil Governor and Mr. Wen, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, who are at present in Peking on official business. The British Consul, Japanese Consul, the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Okhira of the Salt Gabelle and Dr. Main were the foreign guests who were present.—N. C. Daily News.

SILIMPON COAL BUNKERS

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POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ship's Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ship's Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ship's Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE, THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, GREECE OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as are also the Parcel Post services to France & Tanganyika.

The Public is informed that the late bag which is made up on board the Canton night steamer at 4.30 p.m. daily is intended for correspondence taken to the steamer or by those wishing to send same after the mail has closed at the G. P. O. at 4.30 p.m. and not for correspondence posted at the G. P. O. after that time.

The Panama Maru, with the mail from London (via Siberia) of 20th Dec. is due to arrive here on Friday the 22nd inst.

The Panama Maru, with the mail from London (via Siberia) of Monday, the 21st inst., is due to arrive here on Saturday, the 23rd inst.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Dumbas, 22nd inst.

Siberian, Panama Maru, 23rd inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per DRUFAR, 2nd inst., 8 a.m.

Haliphong—Per SINGAN, 22nd inst., 10 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per HUIHONG, 22nd Jan., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-TAN, 22nd Jan., 1 p.m.

Saigon—Per TJAPANAS, 22nd inst., 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 23rd Jan.

Pakhoi & Haliphong—Per HANOL, 23rd Jan., 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China (Japan via Mei) (Europe via Siberia)—Per SHIDZUOKA MARU, 23rd Jan., 10 a.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday 23rd Jan.)

—Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe. (Late letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)—Per DUMBEA, 23rd Jan., 11 a.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday 23rd Jan.)

Ratavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya—Per TITAREOM, 23rd inst., 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, 24th Jan.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 24th Jan., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Tamsui—Per DALIN MARU, 24th Jan., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 25th Jan.

Haliphong—Per SINGAN, 25th Jan., 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, 26th Jan.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via S. Francisco & U. Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia)—Per TENYO M., 26th Jan., 11 a.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Friday, 26th inst.)

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Mitsui Maru, Jap. ss. 1,509 T. Tamsui, inst.—Chefoo, 14th inst. Gen.—M. B. K.

Fookwang, British ss. 1,987 T. A. Mitchell, 20th inst.—Calcutta, 3rd inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Daljin Maru, Jap. ss. 539, Murokami, 20th inst.—Swatow, 19th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.

Liangchow, Br. ss. 1,250, Benson, 20th inst.—Shanghai, 17th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Cheung, Br. ss. 1,333, J. Speed, 21st inst.—Deli, 10th inst. Ballast—B. & S.

Glenyle, Br. ss. 5,595, R. Webster, 21st inst.—Singapore, 15th inst. Gen.—S. T. & Co.

DEPARTED.

January 20.

Squiza for Calcutta via Singapore, Haiphong for Haiphong via Manila, Haimun for Swatow, Takang for Haiphong, Hopsang for Penang via Singapore, Indo Maru via Victoria & Tacoma, Kajo Maru for Foochow via Swatow, Nubia for Yokohama via Singapore.

January 21.

Nichiyo Maru for Singapore & Penang, Hongkong for Haiphong via Hoihow, Yinchow for Shanghai, Pansu for Liverpool via Singapore, Kwangse for Shanghai, Ichang for Hongkong, Derawongse for Saigon, India for New York via Shanghai.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

January 20.

Hakuhama Maru for Milke, Tashin Maru for Takao via Amoy.

January 21.

Nichiyo Maru for Singapore & Penang, Hongkong for Haiphong via Hoihow, Yinchow for Shanghai, Pansu for Liverpool via Singapore, Kwangse for Shanghai, Ichang for Hongkong, Derawongse for Saigon, India for New York via Shanghai.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Fookwang from Calcutta—Capt. & Mrs. Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. Allen, Mr. & Mrs. Haston.

Per s.s. Liangchow from Shanghai—Messrs. Chard, Eggeit, Oughton & Miss Paxon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Manchuria for San Francisco, Jan. 19.—Mr. & Mrs. B. S. Taylor, Miss P. L. Lavers, S. Y. Ng, Mr. & Mrs. G. P. Kippen, Mrs. R. H. Leigh, O. A. Whitehead, Miss G. M. Sweeney, Mr. & Mrs. Lo-Sze-chuen, H. de Laet, H. Price, Miss M. Storr, Rev. H. E. Ward, H. A. Han, Miss B. C. Macley, Leo Howard, Capt. W. H. Lovell, Miss G. Wolf, Mr. & Mrs. O. H. French, Miss R. Reed, O. Yang, Mr. & Mrs. Liang, Miss B. Kian-Mis, Luk-liao, Master O. Lin, Miss B. Kian-Mis, L. Liao, Chow Kin-tung, L. W. Frutty, C. H. Newton, A. O. Nemilovsky, E. B. Bruce, Chun Ping-kam, S. L. Cohen, Miss M. Routledge, Mr. & Mrs. Guggenheim, J. H. Aukron, Mr. & Mrs. Kahra, A. Sabates, K. Matsumura, Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Hogg, H. T. Ng, Mrs. H. A. Baidridge, J. O. Stanley, Wm. McLean, Mr. D. Gorman, J. O. Crochman, J. O. Haulb, G. A. Richards, Mrs. H. E. Ward, Wm. Suren, Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Clark, Mrs. D. M. J. Lavers, Major G. F. Lyon, Mr. & Mrs. H. Parsons, Mr. & Mrs. F. Milner, Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Reed, Miss E. French, L. Arnold, Messrs. H. Liao, Misses S. & E. Liao, Liao Sing Quan, Miss Y. Liao, Mr. & Mrs. Kock Ching-loo, Dr. H. P. Barton, Mrs. M. Y. Malcor, Mrs. Yim, Moy Gung, Jew Jick-joy, Dr. F. Grone, L. G. H. Eickhoff, D. R. Williams, J. A. Murphy, Mrs. Gunther, Mrs. N. M. Kullander.

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